

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

July 12, 1952

Volume IV, Number 22

Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned
Societies and the Social Science Research Council

The Individual and the State in International Law

Party Plenary Sessions Held in Many Areas

Results of a Young Communist's Church Wedding

Theory of Bulgar Origin of the Kazan Tatars

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

Merle Fainsod, Harvard University, Chairman; Cyril E. Black, Princeton University, Secretary; Abram Bergson, Columbia University; William B. Edgerton, Pennsylvania State College; Waldemar Gurian, University of Notre Dame; Harold H. Fisher, Stanford University; George Kennan, Institute for Advanced Study; Ernest J. Simmons, Columbia University; René Wellek, Yale University; Sergius Yakobson, Library of Congress.

Leo Grulow, Editor

Fred Holling, Assistant Editor

Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

CONTENTS

Vol. IV, No. 22

The table of contents below lists the departments in this issue and mentions the subject matter of some of the leading articles or reports appearing under each department heading.

In addition to selections from various newspapers and magazines, this issue of the Current Digest covers the contents of *Pravda* and *Izvestia* for

May 28-June 3, inclusive

FEATURE ARTICLES

The Individual and the State in International Law	3
Party Plenary Sessions Held in Many Areas	5
Results of a Young Communist's Church Wedding	12
Theory of Bulgar Origin of the Kazan Tatars	13

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

World Politics

United Nations	
In the Disarmament Commission	14
U.N. Women's Commission Criticized	14
Far East	
In Free Tibet	15
Police Brutality in Japan	15
More Koje Island Reports	15
North Korean Traitors Tried in Pyongyang	16
New Mongolian Premier Appointed	16
Eastern Europe	
Development of Albanian Mining Industry	17
Anti-Soviet Activity in Finland	17
Rumania: the Luca and Georgescu Dismissals	17
Gheorghiu-Dej Replaces Groza	17

Central Europe

For a German Peace Treaty	18
Western Provocation on East German Border	18
Eastern Germany Tightens Border Security	19

Western Europe

Soviet-Italian Trade Treaty	19
Swedish Press Slanders Soviet Union	19

Western Hemisphere

American Exposés of U.S. Racism	20
---------------------------------	----

World Economy

U.S. Fails to Dictate World Wheat Prices	33
--	----

International Children's Day 33

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

International Children's Day 21

Communist Party

Communist Idlers in Apartment House Managements	21
City Committee Fails to Support Criticism	21
Leningrad City Committee Session	22
Train Cadres To Be Exacting	22
Party Courses for Propagandists	23

State and Law

On Ordinances of Local Soviets	23
Autocratic Acts by Executive Committee Officials	24
Improper Response to Press Criticism	24
(Feuilleton)—Tereshkin's Forgeries	25
Provinces Formed in Bashkiria	25
District Centers Transferred in Lithuania	25
(Obituary)—D. I. Zhukov	25
In Memory of M. I. Kalinin	26

National Economy

For New Successes in Socialist Competition	26
--	----

Industry

New Equipment Needed for Murmansk Trawler Fleet	26
More Goods for Children	26
Call for Production of Complete Power Plants	27
Complacency in Ashkhabad	27
Award to Minister of Building Materials Industry	27

Agriculture

Wheat Sowing Plan Overfulfilled	27
Fodder Crops Neglected in Kazakhstan	28
Uzbek Ministry Guides Cotton Growing Poorly	28

Military Affairs

(Obituary)—Vladislav Karlovich Dmokhovsky	29
---	----

Cities

.....	29
-------	----

Culture

An Ideological Lag in Kazakh Museums	29
Growth of Trade Union Libraries	29

Science

For Criticism in Scientific Work	30
Organizing Research in Uzbekistan	30
Lomonosov—Founder of Physical Chemistry	30
Arc Welding, a Russian Discovery	31

History

Anniversary of Garibaldi's Death	31
----------------------------------	----

The Arts

Exhibition of Polish Art	31
Board of Architects' Union Meets	31
Film 'Enough Stupidity in Every Wise Man'	32

Literature

Ehrenburg's New Novel 'The Ninth Wave'	32
--	----

Sports

.....	32
-------	----

Weekly Index to *Pravda* and *Izvestia* 34

About the Current Digest of the Soviet Press 39

Publications From Which Translations Appear 39

Current Digest of the Soviet Press, copyright 1952 by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies. Published weekly at 1745 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Editorial and executive offices, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

Fifty-two issues a year, with four quarterly indexes. Subscription price: \$50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or individuals paying \$100.00 in each case yearly to sustaining operational fund. A reduced rate of \$25.00 a year may be granted to persons directly associated with any sustaining subscriber or for additional subscriptions by the sustaining organization or individual after the initial subscription has been entered. Subscriptions at the reduced rate must run concurrently with the initial sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or quarterly index, \$3.00.

Printed by Edwards Brothers, Lithoprinters, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Reentered as Second Class Matter May 24, 1950, under provisions of Section 34, 33 P. L. & R., 1948, paragraph (b), at the Post Office at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Composition by Vance Weaver, New York.

The Individual and the State in International Law

FALSIFICATION OF THE CONCEPT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW BY BOURGEOIS PSEUDO SCHOLARSHIP. (By D. B. Levin, Doctor of Jurisprudence. Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo, No. 4, April [published in May], pp. 55-63. 5500 words. Condensed text:) ... The present-day bourgeois "science" of international law is abetting imperialist diplomacy in the falsification of international law. At the assignment of the aggressive governments it is permeating all questions of international law with the corrupt ideology of cosmopolitanism,* which essentially consists in negation of the most fundamental and elementary premises of international law and of international relations, and in deference to the aggressive and expansionist designs of the American imperialists and their partners it is brazenly falsifying the very concept and the basic principles of international law, as well as its special institutions.

The aim of this article is to examine and expose some of the methods by which bourgeois pseudo scholarship is falsifying the concept of international law.

In contrast to the genuinely scientific view of international law as interstate law among sovereign and equal states—interstate law which comes into being in the process of conflict and co-operation and on the basis of voluntary agreement—present-day bourgeois scholarship postulates the clearly absurd and spurious concept of a "supranational" law allegedly constituting a single world legal order standing above states and individuals alike. This conception is being propagated with variations ranging from the assertions by the notorious Austrian (now completely Americanized) jurist [Hans] Kelsen, to the effect that today the "international legal order" together with "national legal order" "form one and the same world legal order," to the more veiled arguments of the same kind put forward by his former pupil Verdross, also an Austrian, who served the Nazis after the Hitler occupation of Austria and has now gone over to the service of the American imperialists. In a recently published course on international law Verdross first declares the existence of a multiplicity of sovereign states entering into relations among themselves to be the "sociological basis" of today's international law and then declares that de lege ferenda this basis leads to the replacement of international law by "the constitutional law of a world state."† This doubly reactionary cosmopolitan conception is represented by its adherents as the expression of "progressive tendencies" in international affairs. In actual fact it serves as the screen for the tendencies of the large imperialist powers to seek world domination and imposition of their will on other states in the guise of "international norms."

One of the strongest apologists of these imperialist tendencies in American literature on international law, Pittman [B.] Potter, writing in the American Journal of International Law,‡ declares international law to be "threatened" by those who oppose this cosmopolitan conception and adhere to the generally recognized concepts and principles of international law. He attacks most violently the Communists—precisely those people who, heading the forces of peace and democracy, are the most consistent champions of genuine international law resting on the principles of sovereignty and equality of rights among states. Potter declares that "any opposition" to international law "based on international power" contradicts "the welfare of international intercourse and of humanity." Thus, to please the U.S. ruling circles, he advocates throwing overboard the generally recognized conception of international law as interstate law among sovereign and equal states and its supplanting by a concept of supra-state law, a concept which could serve as a screen for the tendencies of American imperialism to world domination.

It is in the spirit of these imperialist tendencies that present-

* [For a description of the concept of cosmopolitanism see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 1, pp. 3-13.]

† A. Verdross, "Völkerrecht," Vienna, 1950, p. 393.

‡ American Journal of International Law, Vol. 45, No. 2, pp. 327 ff.

day bourgeois pseudo scholarship is grossly distorting all the fundamental elements in the concept of international law.

A most important element in international law is the fact that its subjects are sovereign states, having no higher power above them, and creating and maintaining this law themselves. This tenet fundamentally distinguishes international law from any interstate law and leaves a deep impress on the concept of international law and all its institutions.

Bourgeois jurists are now attempting to contest this completely incontestable proposition, which constitutes the chief characteristic of international law and without which it is impossible to have any conception of international law. The shameless falsifiers of international law go so far as to deny that the state is a subject of international law and declare that individuals and only individuals are subject to international law, thus attempting completely to eliminate from international relations the concept of national sovereignty and to dissolve relations among sovereign states into a formless mass of diverse relations among individuals and "groups of persons." ...

No less widespread in contemporary bourgeois literature on international law is another cosmopolitan "theory"—the "theory" of plurality of subjects of international law, which holds various nonstate bodies and also individuals to be subjects of international law, together with states. One of the variations of this "theory" is the "theory" that international organizations and institutions are subjects of international law. Bourgeois jurists began to propagate this "theory" (which has become quite widespread) after the first world war, in connection with the founding of the League of Nations and various international administrative organizations. It has been propagated more intensively in recent years in connection with the existence of the United Nations and the so-called specialized agencies. Thus, for instance, the reactionary British jurist [Hersh] Lauterpacht, extending the conception to make the United Nations, as well as the specialized agencies, a subject of international law, demands a complete revision of the "traditional doctrine" of international law on this question. He regards the idea of international agencies and institutions being "subjects of international law" as a component part of the notorious "change" which the champions of reactionary cosmopolitan "theories" attribute to international law.*

In actual fact the existence of international agencies and institutions does not at all change the general character of international intercourse as intercourse between sovereign and equal states, for these agencies and institutions are media for cooperation among states and not some international power independent of the states. ...

Still more widely employed for the purpose of cosmopolitan falsification of international law and for masking the expansionist and aggressive policy of American imperialism is the "theory" that the individual is a subject of international law. ...

Lauterpacht asserts† that individuals are subjects of international law along with states, that they have "natural rights" which are above the sovereign rights of the state and that, even when acting as the representative of a state, the individual is the direct subject of international law. It is in the spirit of this out-and-out false "theory" that Lauterpacht sets about "interpreting" the U.N. Charter, in particular Article 55, and other international documents.‡ He reproaches the authors of the statutes of the international courts because the statutes deny individuals access to this court and he declares that this is purely "procedural" and should not prevent individuals from appearing before international courts. Lauterpacht goes further. He proposes to accord to specially established agencies—the "commission" and "European tribunal" on "the rights of man"

* "The Subjects of the Law of Nations," in The Law Quarterly Review, Vol. LXIII, 1947, p. 450.

† H. Lauterpacht, "International Bill of the Rights of Man," New York, 1945, p. 5.

‡ H. Lauterpacht, "International Law and Human Rights," p. 148.

and also the U.N. General Assembly—the right to hear complaints of individuals against their native state and to carry out measures of compulsion, even to armed intervention, "on behalf of individuals," and he attempts to "prove" that Paragraph 7 of Article 2 of the U.N. Charter by no means forbids interference in the internal affairs of a state in the interests of "defense of the rights of man."* It is not difficult to realize that such proposals have the object of creating an appearance of legality for any intervention which the stronger imperialist states may find it desirable to conduct in the interests of their capitalist monopolies.

Another supporter of this cosmopolitan "theory" who is moved, like Lauterpacht, by a zealous desire to serve the imperialists in masking their policy of plunder is the American jurist Jessup. In his book "A Modern Law of Nations" (New York, 1948, pp. 17-18) he states that both in interstate and international relations it is not the state but the individual who is "the final source of power" and he calls for establishment of an "international consultative assembly" or "world parliament" deriving its authority from such a source.

As we can see, the idea that "the individual is a subject of international law" is aimed chiefly at state sovereignty and is directly linked with the "theory" of a "world state."

The chief political purpose of the "theory" that the individual is a subject of international law is not to protect the rights and freedoms of the individual but to overthrow national sovereignty; to legalize interference by American and other imperialists in the internal affairs of states, under cover of the United Nations; to encourage antipatriotic sentiment among the population of various countries, and to destroy their national statehood. Confirmation of this evaluation may be found in the arguments, cited above, of the adherents of this "theory." An illustration of its "practical" application may be seen in the proposal made by the Australian delegation at the first session of the U.N. General Assembly for creation of an "international tribunal on the rights of man," a proposal which envisaged granting the right of extensive interference in the internal affairs of U.N. members and which was vigorously denounced by the Soviet delegation. Another instance is provided by the provocative slander campaign of the bigwigs of the American-British bloc at the third, fourth, fifth and sixth sessions of the U.N. Assembly concerning the alleged violation of the "rights of man" in Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

The "theories" of the modern bourgeois jurists on the subject of international law thus constitute gross falsification of one of the major elements in the concept of international law, falsification perpetrated to suit American imperialism and its reactionary, aggressive diplomacy.

In the same doubly reactionary cosmopolitan spirit present-day bourgeois jurists are falsifying the concept of international law as it concerns objects of international law. Indetermining the objects of international law, bourgeois scholarship usually completely ignores the specific peculiarities of international law as law regulating relations among sovereign states—relations, moreover, which enter into the sphere of their state sovereignty. With all the diversity of the objects which are regulated by international law and which pertain to the most varied facets of state life—political, military, economic, cultural, etc.—it is in the light of the above-mentioned peculiarities that we are able to discern the general characteristics of the objects of international law. The objects of international law are the state interests which come within the competence of the sovereign government of the state and are regulated by delimiting and concerting them with the state interests falling within the competence of the sovereign authorities of one or more other states. Of course the state interests represent the interests of the ruling class in that state, and only in the Soviet socialist state do they coincide with the interests of the whole people. One of the most important among the various types of objects of international law is authority over the territory of the state and jurisdiction over the population of that territory, but the range of types of objects is, as has already been noted, extremely broad. The common denominator which is the basis for all types of objects of international law is the fact that all these are state interests which

* H. Lauterpacht, "International Law and Human Rights," pp. 213-214.

are regulated through the process of equal, mutual relations among two or more sovereign state authorities.

The present-day bourgeois jurists reject above all precisely this fundamental specific feature. Basing themselves on the cosmopolitan idea that "international law supersedes interstate law" and the cosmopolitan conception of international law as "supra-state" law regulating relations both among states and among individuals, they seek to wipe out any distinction of principle between the objects of international law and the objects of interstate law. ...

Contemporary bourgeois jurists, denying state sovereignty and even contesting the fact that matters exist which come exclusively within the competence of the sovereign authority of an individual state, thus wipe out any specific characteristics which distinguish and set apart objects of international law. They do this in order to represent international law as some sort of "world law" and to justify extensive interference by the large imperialist powers in the internal affairs of other states under the screen of "international agencies" or even directly, as when, for example, Britain and the U.S.A. did not hesitate to act with gross cynicism toward Iran in connection with the nationalization of the Iranian oil industry. Even on the question of the objects of international law modern bourgeois jurists thus act as lackeys of the American imperialists, distorting the concept of international law on behalf of their expansionist and aggressive strivings.

Falsifying all the major characteristics of the concept of international law, the present-day bourgeois doctrine gives a completely distorted idea of the character of the sources of international law. As is well known, an extremely important characteristic of international law as interstate law among sovereign and equal states lies in the fact that it contains no laws established by any supra-state source and prescribed from above for individual states. Its chief sources are above all international agreements, bilateral and multilateral, voluntarily concluded among states on the basis of equality of the parties, and also customs, i.e., rules of behavior possessing the force of compulsion as a result of practice over a long period and in a uniform manner with the consent of states. ...

The cosmopolitan falsifiers of international law attempt to represent international treaties, and also and especially the decisions of international organizations, as some sort of "international legislation" prescribed for states from above by "international intercourse," and above all they attempt to attribute the character of "international legislation" to the decisions of agencies of the United Nations. ...

Representing the decisions of the United Nations, along with the decisions of other international organizations, as "international legislation" directly suits the predatory interests of the American imperialists who, in a number of the U.N. bodies and other international organizations, possess an assured majority and, with the mechanical voting of their satellites, can railroad through any decisions they please in the guise of decisions of "international bodies." ...

In actual fact not only is there not and can there not be any "international legislation," since the sources of international law are agreements in one form or another among sovereign and equal states, but the significance of decisions—even if one speaks of lawful decisions—of the main bodies of the U.N. and other international organizations is, as sources of international law, in general extremely small. ...

The "theory" of "international legislation" propagated by contemporary bourgeois jurists and put forward by them particularly with reference to the decisions of the United Nations is a dishonest distortion of the concept of international law, of the principles and norms of the U.N. Charter, a distortion motivated by the desire of American imperialism to convert the U.N. into an instrument for its aggressive policy. ...

Thus, present-day bourgeois jurists are absolutely falsifying all the fundamental characteristics of the concept of international law. This falsification of the concept of international law in the spirit of the ultrareactionary and aggressive ideology of cosmopolitanism, serving as a weapon of the imperialist aggressors, has the function of covering up the international crimes of the American imperialists and their partners with the appearance of "scholarly" conclusions and "juridical" formulas and rendering it easy for imperialist

(Continued on Page 38)

Party Plenary Sessions Held in Many Areas

PLENARY SESSION OF MOSCOW PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, June 3, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) A plenary session of the Moscow Province Party Committee held May 29-30 discussed the following questions: the problems of Party organizations in developing socialist competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1952 plan and ensuring further improvement of qualitative work indices in industrial enterprises in Moscow and Moscow Province; the fulfillment of the state plan for the development of communal livestock and the raising of its productivity in the collective and state farms of Moscow Province in 1952.

Comrade Volkov, Secretary of the Moscow Province Party Committee, gave a report on the first question. He pointed out that thanks to the daily solicitude and assistance of the Party, the government and Comrade Stalin the industry of Moscow and of the province is continuously being supplied with modern machinery and reinforced with skilled cadres of workers and specialists. Successes in fulfilling production plans have been achieved on the basis of socialist competition, which has been widely developed. ...

At the same time the main speaker and those that spoke in the discussion criticized the substantial defects which occur in the work of industry. In the first quarter of 1952 a considerable number of enterprises did not fulfill the gross output plan. Certain enterprises, while fulfilling the plan for gross output, are not coping with established norms for range, assortment and basic qualitative indices.

The economic supervisors of a number of enterprises are not taking the necessary measures to remove current defects in the organization of labor and output. ...

Comrade Alyoshin, Secretary of the Podolsk City Party Committee, Comrade Yakovlev, Secretary of the Stalin Borough Party Committee in Moscow, and others who spoke in the discussion pointed out that in certain plants the economic supervisors and Party organizations are not devoting due attention to qualitative indices and are waging the struggle for economy of raw materials and supplies in a weak manner. The nonfulfillment of targets by a number of enterprises as regards qualitative indices is explained by the low level of economic supervision and also by the fact that the Party organizations exercise weak control of the management's economic activities.

Comrade Vasilev, Chairman of the Moscow Province Trade Union Council, Comrade Ananyeva, a weaver at the Glukhova Cotton Combine, and Comrade Prokhorov, Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, spoke of serious defects in the supervision of socialist competition. The main speaker and those who spoke in the discussion pointed out that elements of red tape and bureaucratic methods of supervising competition are still to be found in a number of enterprises. The fact that in many enterprises the incorrect practice of handing over state property to individual workers and collectives of working people for so-called socialist maintenance has assumed wide proportions under the guise of a new form of competition indicates defects in the organization of competition.

The plenary session revealed substantial shortcomings in the work of Party organizations of enterprises. The Party organizations in a number of enterprises are not utilizing all the resources of mass political work for the systematic explanation of the economic-political significance of raising labor productivity, improving the quality of output and of lowering costs. Criticism and self-criticism are poorly developed, and workers, engineers, technicians and employees are not trained in the spirit of a communist attitude toward labor.

Comrade Vlasov, manager of the Stalin Automobile Plant, Comrade Krestov, director of the Dynamo Plant, Comrade Yedemsky, Secretary of the Elektrostal City Party Committee, Comrade Rapokhin, Secretary of the Moscow Province Y.C.L. Committee, Comrade Sokolov, Secretary of the Kalinin Borough Party Committee in Moscow, and others spoke in the discussion on the first question.

Comrade Mylarshchikov, Secretary of the Moscow Province

Party Committee, gave a report on the second question—fulfillment of the state plan for the development of communal livestock and the raising of its productivity. The main speaker and those who spoke in the discussion pointed out that, in fulfilling the government and Party decree on the three-year plan for the development of communal animal husbandry, the Party organizations and Soviet agricultural agencies of the province had carried out a considerable amount of work on increasing communal livestock and raising productivity. During the past three years the numbers of cattle had increased 23%, the numbers of pigs 78%, of sheep 21% and of poultry 77%.

The plenary session's main attention was concentrated on defects in the development of communal animal husbandry. The causes hindering a swift growth in the numbers of communal livestock on collective and state farms and an increase in its productivity were revealed. Many city and district Party committees are supervising the development of communal animal husbandry in an unsatisfactory manner.

It was emphasized at the plenary session that the fundamental obstacle to the swift growth of the numbers of communal livestock and the raising of its productivity is the weakness of the fodder base. ...

The plenary session assigned Party organizations and the Soviet agricultural agencies the task of safeguarding the numbers of communal livestock on collective and state farms by ensuring the necessary stocks of quality fodder, organizing careful tending of fodder crops and carrying out haying and the siloing of fodder in good time. Particular attention was paid to the correct organization of the summer maintenance of livestock. ...

Comrade Lyutostansky, Secretary of the Dmitrov City Party Committee, Comrade Levitsky, head of the Province Agricultural Administration, Comrade Puzanov, Secretary of the Kalinin Borough Party Committee, Comrade Zubrilin, Director of the Animal Fodder Scientific Research Institute, and others spoke in the discussion on the second question.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, Secretary of the Central Committee and of the Moscow Party Committee, addressed the plenary session.

The plenary session adopted comprehensive resolutions on the questions under discussion.

Party Life: PLENARY SESSION OF LENINGRAD PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, June 4, p. 2. Complete text:) Leningrad—A plenary session of the Leningrad Province Party Committee has discussed a report by Comrade Pshenitsin, chairman of the province council of trade unions, on increasing the role of the trade union bodies in providing material and cultural services to the working people.

The speaker and those who took part in the discussions cited striking examples of the constant concern of the Party and government for improving the material and cultural status of the Soviet people. Four hundred fifty-two thousand square meters of new housing were turned over for occupancy in Leningrad and the province during 1951 alone, while this year Leningrad residents will receive about 300,000 square meters of housing. Leningrad is being built up with improved multi-story buildings. Gas supply and heating of apartments expands year after year.

Every year the state allocates tremendous amounts for developing the suburban parks in Pushkin, Petrovorets and Gatchina, the favorite recreation areas of the working people of Leningrad, and for maintenance of rest homes, sanatoriums and children's institutions.

Since the war a special resort area has been created on the Karelian Isthmus near Leningrad, where 33 rest homes, 14 sanatoriums and many children's institutions operate throughout the entire year. Last year alone more than 70,000 workers and about 20,000 children vacationed at rest homes and sanatoriums in Leningrad's resort area. All these institutions are

being expanded this year and will be able to handle up to 100,000 working people.

The theaters, culture houses and clubs do much work to meet the cultural requirements of the working people. The network of stores, service shops, etc., is being expanded in cities and settlements of the province.

As was pointed out at the plenary session, however, the trade union organizations of the province are not utilizing all the opportunities presented to them to improve the cultural-everyday living conditions of the working people. Many trade union committees exert weak control over the fulfillment of collective contracts, for example, with the result that the managers of a number of industrial enterprises are not observing the obligations assumed for constructing housing for workers and employees. In particular, workers in enterprises of the chemical industry received only a little more than half of the housing promised them by the enterprise managers last year. Many workers in Leningrad enterprises of the lumber and paper industries need housing, but the managers have not yet begun to build any, and the trade unions accept the situation.

Those factory and province trade union committees which show no concern for improving facilities for workers who live in dormitories were severely criticized. The trade union organizations, for example, have overlooked the fact that Comrade Fragin, manager of the Lenstankolit Plant, and Comrade Tikhonov, manager of an abrasives plant, are not providing the necessary conveniences for workers living in factory dormitories.

Those who spoke in the discussion stated that some trade unions are not waging an adequate struggle to improve the qualifications of workers or to ensure correct labor organization, on which depend increased wages for the workers and, consequently, improvement in their material status. There are hundreds of young workers at the Red Metalworker Plant, for example, but only 19 have been promoted during the past year. Hundreds of factory and trade school students at a number of enterprises are not utilized in their special fields. Although they have qualifications and seniority they are compelled to remain apprentices.

The purchasing power of the population is growing with the regular reduction of state retail prices. The trade unions are called on to exert an active influence so that enterprises producing consumers' goods fulfill the plans in the established assortment, improve the quality of what they produce and see that the goods are moved into the trade network rapidly. Many trade union committees show little concern for this, however. Frequently goods lie for a long time in warehouses, though they are not stocked in the stores. The Skorokhod and Proletarian Victory No. 2 Factories and garment enterprises are not fulfilling assignments for shoes and clothing in the established assortment.

Every year the trade unions expand the network of rest homes, sanatoriums and children's institutions. There are still major shortcomings in the work of the rest homes, sanatoriums, kindergartens and camps, however. Many of them are in need of considerable improvement. Services to vacationers must be improved.

The province committees of the trade unions spend hundreds of thousands of rubles every year to rent unsuitable facilities for children's camps, even though these funds could long ago have been used to build special children's camps.

The cultural requirements of the working people are keeping pace with the rise in their material status. This is shown by the fact that the theaters, clubs and motion picture theaters are always filled to overflowing. The number of regular readers at city and factory libraries is constantly growing, as is the demand for the classics of Marxism-Leninism, literary works, newspapers and magazines. The library of the Vyborg Culture House alone now has 11,000 regular readers who work in the machine-building plants, while as many as 2000 persons visit the M. Gorky Palace of Culture every day.

All this requires of the trade union organizations that they work constantly to improve the work of the clubs and to raise their ideological level. However, some trade union committees continue to guide the activity of the cultural institutions unsatisfactorily. The clubs often offer poor concerts and superficial lectures.

The wide development of amateur activities in clubs also attests to the increased cultural standards of the working people. About 60,000 persons are now members of amateur art groups in Leningrad and Leningrad Province. The ideological and artistic level of the repertoire of these groups has improved and talented performers are being trained in them. Nevertheless, amateur groups have been formed in by no means all clubs, especially in rural areas. Many trade union committees continue to pay little attention to the content of their work.

The shortcomings in the work of the trade unions are largely due to weak Party guidance of them. Participants in the plenary session stated that some Party committees do not show a deep interest in the work of the trade union organizations and do not increase their role and responsibility in providing material and cultural services to the working people. Many Party organizations do not pay sufficient attention to the training of trade union personnel and give them little assistance in their work.

The plenary session of the province Party committee adopted a resolution outlining measures for increasing the role of the trade unions in meeting the material and cultural requirements of the working people.

Party Life: PLENARY SESSION OF UKRAINE COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, June 2, p. 2. 1800 words. Condensed text:) Kiev—A regular plenary session of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the following questions: (1) the results of the spring sowing and measures for care of crops, the preparation and gathering of the harvest, and the deliveries of grain and other agricultural food crops in 1952; (2) the condition and measures for improvement of training, selection, education and placement of supervisory Party and Soviet cadres in the Ukraine Party organization.

Comrade Kalchenko, Deputy Chairman of the Ukraine Republic Council of Ministers and Comrade Kalashnikov, Ukraine representative of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Procurements, gave reports on the first question. ...

The plenary session subjected the Kiev Province Party Committee to severe criticism for its careless attitude regarding care of sugar beet crops and its inability to organize collective farmers in the struggle against agricultural pests. Comrade Gryza, Kiev Province Party Committee Secretary and Comrade Stafiiichuk, province executive committee chairman, did not profit by the mistakes of last year, take into account the special features of the present spring, or organize correct care of crops.

Preparations for gathering the harvest and making deliveries of grain to the state are proceeding apace in the republic. More than 70% of the grain crops will now be gathered by combines. Almost three-quarters of the combines have already been prepared for work.

The participants in the plenary session criticized the republic procurement organizations for poor supervision of the construction of storage premises for the new grain harvest.

Speaking in the discussion, Comrade Shevchuk, Secretary of the Vinnitsa Province Party Committee; Comrade Klimenko, Secretary of the Voroshilovgrad Province Party Committee; Comrade Kremenitsky, Chairman of the Stalino Province Executive Committee; Comrade Voloshin, Chairman of the Kharkov Province Executive Committee, and others described the experience of political work among collective farmers and equipment operators. The whole of the Party political work in the countryside is directed toward one goal—the mobilization of the broad masses for the fulfillment of the obligations assumed in the letter to Comrade Stalin.

Comrade Kirichenko, Secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, gave a report on the second question. He pointed out that in 1946 the Party Central Committee revealed serious defects in the training, selection and placement of Party and Soviet cadres in the Ukraine Party organization. In eliminating these defects, the Ukraine Party organization carried out considerable work on the selection and placement of supervisory cadres. ...

It was pointed out at the plenary session that some province committees are still working badly with cadres. There are instances of workers being hurriedly promoted without careful

study of their professional and political qualities. A particularly large number of defects and mistakes in the selection and placement of cadres is being made by the Rovno, Drohobych, Dnepropetrovsk and several other province Party committees.

As was indicated at the plenary session, certain province committees often do not notice defects in the work of individual supervisors, do not correct them in good time and permit frequent changes of supervisory workers. In Ternopol Province 33% of the secretaries of district Party committees, in Dnepropetrovsk 30%, in Zhitomir 25% and in Lvov 21% were changed during the past year. ...

The speaker stated that the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee had made a mistake in promoting immature workers of indifferent abilities: Comrade Kostenko to the post of Secretary of the Lvov City Party Committee and Comrade Babichuk to the post of First Secretary of the Zhitomir Province Party Committee. These had not coped with the work entrusted to them and had recently been released from their jobs.

Recently the Party organizations of the republic have begun to devote more attention to ideological work, to show a deeper interest in the work of scientific and creative collectives, higher educational institutions, schools, newspapers and publishing houses. It was stated at the plenary session, however, that the mistakes and defects in ideological work revealed by the central press were still not completely overcome. ...

It was stated at the plenary session that the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee and its director, Comrade Pashko, were carrying out the training and strengthening of propagandist cadres on the job in a weak manner. Comrade Nazarenko, a secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, had lost sight of and was not controlling this very important matter. ...

There was poor provision for the training of scientific cadres by postgraduate studies in higher educational institutions. People who had finished at the higher educational institutions with mediocre grades and who had no bent for scholarly work were often being accepted for postgraduate studies. There were not a few instances of people being accepted for postgraduate studies not because of their abilities or their political or professional qualifications but because of ties of friendship and relationship. The Ukraine Republic Council of Ministers' Higher School Administration and its director, Comrade Koval, had adopted an attitude of noninterference with the training of scientific cadres in postgraduate studies. ...

The Science and Higher Educational Institutions Department of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee and its director, Comrade Chervonenko, are occupied in the main with current affairs. They do not bring up fundamental questions of the development of science in the republic. This department is little interested in the work of the Party organizations of scientific institutes and higher educational institutions.

Serious errors and bourgeois-nationalistic distortions in the work of the Committee on Affairs of the Arts under the Ukraine Republic Council of Ministers were referred to in the plenary session's resolution on ideological questions. Several months have passed since then, but the state of affairs in this committee has shown almost no change. Even now Comrade Kopitsa, the committee chairman, is not seriously studying the selection and training of cadres. The worthless practice of transferring officials who have failed from one post to another has become rooted in the committee. Comrade Belogurov, director of the Fictional Literature and Art Department of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, does not control the work of the Committee on Affairs of the Arts.

Serious defects in the work of the Cultural-Educational Institutions Committee under the Ukraine Republic Council of Ministers and its chairman, Comrade Sirchenko, as well as in that of the republic Ministry of Education, were also sharply criticized at the plenary session.

The serious defects in the selection, placement and training of cadres, as was justly pointed out in the report and speeches at the plenary session, can be explained to a considerable extent by the fact that in certain Party organizations, ministries and departments criticism and self-criticism is poorly developed and individual supervisors have lost the feeling of political keenness in their work, have become reconciled to de-

fects and have ceased to respond to the voice of the masses and to react to warnings by the press.

Comrade Struyev, Secretary of the Stalino Province Party Committee; Comrade Podgorny, Secretary of the Kharkov Province Party Committee; Comrade Kirilenko, Secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Province Party Committee; Comrade Sedyuk, Secretary of the Lvov Province Party Committee; Comrade Begma, Secretary of the Kamenets-Podolsky Province Party Committee; Comrade Kondratenko, Secretary of the Sumy Province Party Committee; Comrade Shcherbak, Secretary of the Stanislav Province Party Committee, and others took part in the discussion on the second question.

Comrade L. G. Melnikov, Secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenary session.

The plenary session adopted comprehensive resolutions on the questions discussed and also considered organizational questions.

PLENARY SESSION OF BELORUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, June 18, p. 2. 1400 words. Condensed text:) Minsk—A regular plenary session of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee has discussed two questions: the tending of crops, the preparation and conduct of the harvest, and deliveries of grain and other agricultural foodstuffs; and the supervision of primary Party units by the Mogilev City Party Committee. ...

It was pointed out at the plenary session that many of the Party and Soviet organizations in the republic are permitting serious defects in the supervision of agriculture. Certain district Party and executive committees are approaching the solution of important tasks of collective farm work without a profound knowledge of the matter at hand. Certain Party committees are not displaying the necessary persistence and exactingness in implementing the directives of the Party and the government on agricultural matters.

Agricultural machinery is insufficiently utilized in the republic. Major tractor stoppages are being permitted, and tractor productivity is still low. The reason for this is the weak training of operators and their rapid turnover. In Vitebsk Province, for example, more than half the equipment operators do not have adequate qualifications. This year the province Machine and Tractor Stations accepted 1800 new equipment operators, but during this time about 1500 left the M.T.S. ...

Figures were given at the session indicating the extremely unsatisfactory progress of the repair of harvesting machinery. By June 10 the plan for the repair of combines had not been even half fulfilled. Reaping and threshing machines are still being repaired slowly. The M.T.S. and collective farms of Minsk, Vitebsk, Pinsk and Mogilev Provinces are inadmissibly behind with the repair of machinery.

The Belorussian Republic Ministry of Agriculture and the Minister, Comrade Kostyuk, were subjected to sharp criticism at the plenary session for poor supervision of the training of equipment operator cadres and the repair of harvesting machines, and for poor liaison with collective farms and M.T.S.

Comrade Surganov, Secretary of the Minsk Province Party Committee, and Comrade Korolev, Secretary of the Grodno Province Party Committee, made serious demands on the supervisors of the procurement organizations, who are not displaying due attention to the construction and repair of granaries.

The participants in the plenary session pointed out substantial defects in the work of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and its agricultural department. Comrade Karaban, Secretary of the Osveya District Party Committee, stated that last winter the Bureau of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee adopted a resolution on assistance to Osveya District. Several months have passed, but the resolution remains unfulfilled. ...

The report on the second question—the supervision of primary Party organizations by the Mogilev City Party Committee—was given by Comrade Sirotov, secretary of the city Party committee.

The Mogilev city Party organization has achieved a certain improvement of Party organizational and political work. ...

It was pointed out at the same time that the committee is

still directing in a weak manner the activities of the primary Party units and insufficiently relying on them in its work. The secretaries and officials of the city Party committee rarely visit the primary organizations and mix little with Communists. The officials of the city Party committee rarely appear at industrial shop Party organizations and Party groups.

Party meetings in many organizations are held irregularly and without proper preparation, and Communists rarely make sharp criticisms of defects. The city Party committee pays insufficient attention to the voice of the rank-and-file Communists, weakly supports and develops criticism from below and in certain instances reacts incorrectly to it.

It was pointed out in the debate that the city Party organizations are still training Communists in an unsatisfactory manner. Formalism is allowed in the work of many political schools and study groups of the Party education system and studies are on a low ideological level.

The debate showed that many city, district and primary Party organizations in Belorussia are not displaying the necessary solicitude for the Bolshevik training of young Communists. In Molodechno, Grodno, Baranovichi and Polotsk Provinces the time limit of candidature has been exceeded for many people. Certain Party organizations, instead of training candidates patiently, day by day, remember them only when the young Communists cease to attend Party meetings and to pay their membership dues.

Gross errors in admission to Party membership are being made in certain Party organizations. There are instances of the violation of the principle of individual selection for Party membership on the basis of the quality of candidates.

It was stated at the plenary session that the training of primary Party unit secretaries is badly organized in many districts, and that seminars are often held in formal fashion. There has been a high turnover among secretaries of the primary Party units.

Comrade Lubenikov, Secretary of the Minsk City Party Committee, severely criticized Comrade Malinenko, the head of the machine-building department of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and other branch departments of the Central Committee, for devoting most of their attention to the economic affairs of enterprises and being little interested in Party political work and the selection, placing and training of cadres.

The participants in the plenary session pointed out that checkups on fulfillment are implemented in a weak manner in a number of organizations. Certain Party committees pass good resolutions but do not seek to implement them. This was indicated, in particular, by the main speaker, Comrade Sirotov. In 1949 the Bureau of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee suggested that the Soviet agencies consider the question of assisting the city of Mogilev. Three years have passed since then, but the republic's Council of Ministers, despite repeated reminders, has not even attempted to study this question. Even in the Central Committee, apparently, they have forgotten about their resolution.

Just demands were made at the plenary session on the republic newspapers *Zvyazda* [Star] and *Sovetskaya Belorussia* [Soviet Belorussia] and the magazine *Bolshevik Belorussii* [Belorussian Bolshevik]. They must elucidate questions of Party life on their pages more profoundly and in a more discriminating manner.

Comrade N. S. Patolichhev, Secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenary session.

Appropriate decisions were taken on the questions under discussion.

PLENARY SESSION OF KIRGIZ COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (By I. Lukin. *Pravda*, June 8, p. 2.

Complete text:) Frunze—A plenary session of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee has discussed a report by Comrade Razzakov, Secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, on the state of ideological work in the republic and the measures for its improvement.

The main speaker pointed out that the Party organization of Kirgizia, guided by the decrees of the Communist Party Central Committee and the instructions of Comrade Stalin on

ideological questions, has achieved a certain improvement in ideological and political work. In recent years nine volumes of the works of J. V. Stalin, the "History of the Communist Party (Short Course)" and many individual classics of Marxism-Leninism have been translated into the Kirgiz language and published.

Literature and art workers have created a number of literary and musical works on contemporary themes.

At the same time the main speaker and the participants in the session pointed out that the level of ideological work in the republic still does not correspond to the increased requirements. The Bureau of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee and the province, city and district Party committees are not taking sufficient measures for a further advance in ideological work.

Many Party organizations in the republic still underestimate the significance of the Marxist-Leninist training of cadres, confine themselves to the formal inclusion of Communists in study groups and political schools and do not penetrate deeply into the ideological content of studies. The Party organizations exercise insufficient control over the studies of Communists who are working independently.

The question of the backwardness of historical science and literary scholarship occupied a big place in the report and the discussion. Serious errors and distortions have appeared in the treatment of Kirgiz history. Certain historians in the republic, instead of making a profound study of topical problems of the Kirgiz people's history, the development of the productive forces and the history of the class struggle, have occupied themselves with the idealization of the feudal past.

The bourgeois nationalists—Samanchin, Bektenov and Beidzhiev—who have dragged nationalistic views into literature and inflicted damage on the growth and development of science, were for a long time active in historical science and literary scholarship.

Mistakes of an anti-Marxist nature have been made by Professor Bernshtam in elucidating the history of Kirgizia. In his works he idealized the khans and beys and reduced the history of the Kirgiz people to a history of military expeditions. In his work "Material on the History of Kirgizia During the Great Patriotic War" Bernshtam extolled the reactionary feudal lord Balbai, the oppressor of the Kirgiz and Russian peoples.

Workers in historical science, studying primarily problems of the Middle Ages, have not created one valuable work on the history of Kirgizia in the Soviet epoch.

The progressive significance of the annexation of Kirgizia by Russia has not yet been shown in the works of Kirgiz historians.

Mistakes are being made in the elucidation of a whole series of national movements. All uprisings are proclaimed national liberation movements, which is contrary to historical truth. Drawing attention to the external aspects of uprisings, the historians deviate from the study of class contradictions and for this reason often give incorrect appraisals and interpretations. Thus the Andizhan rising of 1898, which was of a reactionary nature, was incorrectly appraised. A first volume of studies on the history of Kirgizia, the manuscript of which has been handed over for printing, contains errors of principle.

The anti-Leninist theory of the "single stream" has appeared in literary scholarship. According to this, all the akyns [bards] and poets of the 19th and early 20th centuries, irrespective of their views and the class content of their work, were considered great realist-democrats. Cosmopolitan tendencies have been propagated and there has been an underestimation of the role of Russian culture in the development of the culture of the Kirgiz people. The publication of the excerpt "The Great Expedition" from the epic poem "Manas," into which are dragged the reactionary ideas of Pan-Islamism and Pan-Turkism, is a serious mistake.

The Kirgiz branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was subjected to severe criticism at the plenary session. The officials of the branch have not been able to raise scientific work to the level of the tasks facing them. The branch has still not become the center of the creative thought of the republic's scientific workers. Certain of its institutes are sterile and have produced nothing for the national economy and culture in years. The Institute of Language, Literature and History has

not issued a collection of its scientific works for a number of years. The institute's plans for scientific work are unfulfilled year after year.

Such distortions and errors, as was pointed out in the speeches of the participants in the plenary session, are the result of the Bureau of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee and Comrade Razzakov, First Secretary of the Central Committee, being carried away by economic matters and devoting insufficient attention to problems of ideological work. The Bureau of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee has displayed a liberal attitude toward ideological errors and distortions.

The participants in the plenary session pointed out that the writers of the republic are not coping with the tasks assigned them. Certain of them are permitting a lack of ideological content and a national parochial quality in their work. Few works are being composed on the great friendship of the Russian and Kirgiz peoples and on the labor of Soviet people. Certain works on contemporary themes have been written without a profound knowledge of life and on a low ideological and artistic level. Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism have not been developed among the writers, nor have instances of collusion been eliminated.

Comrade Imanaliyev, Secretary of the Issyk-Kul Province Party Committee, pointed out that nationalist tendencies are appearing in the republic Union of Writers. The poet Tokombayev wrote a novel in verse, "The Bloody Years," in which bourgeois-nationalist ideas appear. Despite this, Tokombayev's novel was reprinted. Several years ago "The Bloody Years" was subjected to severe and just criticism in the press and at the Fifth Congress of the Kirgiz Communist Party as a harmful work. The Bureau of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee and the board of the republic Union of Writers did not heed the criticism and up to now have not stated their attitude toward Tokombayev's defective novel. Elements of pessimism and decadence are to be observed in Tokombayev's latest works.

"The responsibility for the errors and distortions on the ideological front," said Comrade Dzharkimbayev, Secretary of the Talas Province Party Committee, "is borne primarily by the secretaries and members of the Bureau of the Central Committee. The Bureau of the Central Committee for a long time kept secret its decision to expose the bourgeois nationalists who were active in the Kirgiz branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. In January, 1952, the Bureau of the Central Committee released Comrade Orozaliyev, Secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, from his work. The members of the Central Committee were not told why Comrade Orozaliyev had been released. The practice of keeping silent about officials' errors and blunders does not contribute to the correct training of cadres."

The republic Ministry of Education was justly criticized at the plenary session for poor organization of academic training in schools. There is a large dropping out of pupils, particularly girls, in the schools of the republic. The teaching of the native language and of Russian is poorly organized. Many mistakes are made in publishing textbooks.

Just criticisms were made regarding the republic's newspapers and journals, the Committee on Affairs of Cultural-Enlightenment Institutions under the Kirgiz Republic Council of Ministers and the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. It was also pointed out that the republic Radio Broadcasting Committee is not satisfying the listeners with its programs. There are major defects in the work of the republic Union of Soviet Composers in the drama theaters and the State Philharmonic.

Comrade Aitbayev, Secretary of the Tien Shan Province Party Committee, criticized the magazines *Kommunist* and *Bloknot agitatora*, published by the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, for their low ideological and political level.

It was stated at the plenary session that many of the republic's Party organizations have not learned to combine political and economic work. Political agitation work in a number of instances is not of a militant, aggressive nature and is not co-ordinated with the solution of economic tasks. Supervisory Party and Soviet workers rarely make political reports to the working people.

The plenary session also discussed the report of Comrade Suyerkulov, Chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, on the tasks of Party and Soviet organizations in stimulating agriculture and animal husbandry in Kirgizia.

The plenary session adopted comprehensive resolutions on the matters discussed.

(Editorial)—RAISE THE LEVEL OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK. (Pravda, June 8, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) ... The well-known decrees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the instructions of Comrade Stalin on ideological questions mark a new and powerful advance in the whole ideological work of the Party, a further rise in its theoretical level. The measures being put into practice by our party in the realm of ideological work ensure the domination of a militant spirit of Soviet patriotism among workers on the ideological front, increase the role of Soviet science, literature and art in the communist training of the working people and raise to a new, higher level all the media of our socialist culture: the press, propaganda, science, literature and art.

In present-day conditions the spearhead of Party ideological work is directed toward overcoming the remnants of bourgeois ideology and strengthening Bolshevik irreconcilability toward all kinds of ideological distortions. As a result of creative discussions on various branches of science under the guiding supervision of the Party, a crushing blow has been inflicted on tendencies and views alien to Marxism and the remnants of bourgeois ideology have been exposed. ...

The problems of ideological work and of communist training are the focal point of all our Party organizations. The Communist Party Central Committee, in directing the work of the local Party organizations, demands an intensification of the supervision of ideological work. It is common knowledge that the higher the level of the ideological and educational work of the Party organization is, the more considerable its success in economic and cultural construction will be.

A recent checkup showed that there were major defects and errors in the supervision of ideological work by certain local Party organizations.

Thus, for example, the North Ossetian Province Party Committee has not ensured the development of systematic work on the ideological-political training of supervisory cadres in the republic and has guided and controlled the work of the city Party committees and district Party committees as regards supervision of the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism in a weak manner. Displaying a superficial approach to the solution of many ideological questions, the province committee has not displayed the necessary principledness and has entrusted the supervision of important sectors of ideological work to workers unprepared as regards theory and in a number of cases politically unreliable. The province committee has probed weakly into the work of newspaper editorial staffs, scientific institutions, the Union of Soviet Writers and the theaters, has insufficiently studied the ideological and political training of the intelligentsia and has not ensured the development of criticism and self-criticism in the realm of ideological work. Such practices have brought it about that in newspapers, books on history and linguistics, a number of literary and artistic works and in the work of the museums serious ideological errors and distortions have been permitted, inflicting damage on the communist training of the working people, particularly the youth, obstructing the surmounting of survivals of capitalism and of the feudal-ancestral way of life and acting as a brake on the development of socialist culture.

The account of the plenary session of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee published today in Pravda shows that there are also serious defects and errors in the supervision of ideological work by the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee.

In the speeches at the plenary session the weak supervision of many sectors of ideological work by the Party organs of Kirgizia was rightly subjected to criticism. It was pointed out that in the sphere of ideological work the development of criticism and self-criticism had not been ensured. It is no accident that serious errors and distortions in this important sector have not been exposed and removed in good time. The task of the republic Party organization is to remove existing defects

and errors, to strengthen the ideological sectors with cadres who have been tested and know their job and to raise the level of all ideological work on the basis of the development of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism. ...

PLENARY SESSION OF AZERBAIDZHAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, May 30, p. 2. Complete text:) Baku—A regular plenary session of the Azerbaiadzhani Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the following questions: fulfillment of the 1952 state plan for agricultural work in the republic, and the growth and regulation of membership of the Azerbaiadzhani Party organization.

The report on the first question was given by Comrade Kulyev, Chairman of the Azerbaiadzhani Republic Council of Ministers. The speaker pointed out that the state is displaying tireless solicitude for the development of socialist agriculture and the strengthening of collective farms. Never before has the republic's agriculture received so many machines as this year. A large quantity of mineral fertilizers has been released to collective farms and all conditions have been created for obtaining good harvests of agricultural crops.

These conditions, however, are being far from completely utilized. The republic Ministries of Agriculture and Cotton Growing, as well as certain Party and Soviet organizations, are unsatisfactorily directing the development of agriculture. In many districts of the republic the sowing of spring crops has still not been completed and the struggle to obtain high-quality cotton bolls is being waged unsatisfactorily. Due attention is not being paid to preparations for harvesting and grain deliveries. Agricultural agencies and collective and state farms are not everywhere occupying themselves in a proper manner with deliveries of fodder and are missing the best time for haying and laying in silage.

The participants in the plenary session pointed out the necessity for improving the work of the primary Party units. Collective farmers are now in the field camps, and mass political work must be brought to the fields, to the brigades. It is necessary to send there the best films, the best lecturers, agitation workers and propagandists.

On the second question—the growth and regulation of membership of the Azerbaiadzhani Party organization—the plenary session heard a report by Comrade Samedov, Secretary of the Azerbaiadzhani Communist Party Central Committee. The plenary session noted serious shortcomings in the work of the Party organizations regarding admission of Young Communists into the Communist Party and their training. Certain Party organizations are showing a poor increase as regards advanced workers of leading professions. Instances of individual Party organizations pursuing quantity of recruits to the detriment of quality came to light at the plenary session.

Among the personnel of the district Party organizations the number of candidates for Party membership whose probationary period is overdue is still great. Many Party organizations do not attract young Communists into active work.

The plenary session adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions under discussion.

PLENARY SESSION OF GEORGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, June 14, p. 2. Complete text:) Tbilisi—A recent plenary session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee discussed the report of Comrade Tskhovrebashvili, Secretary of the Central Committee, on measures to combat the pilfering of public property in collective farms.

It was noted at the plenary session that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the province and district committees and Soviet and agricultural organizations of the republic have not until recently been waging a persistent struggle to implement the decisions of the Party and government on measures to protect the public land of the collective farms from plundering and on measures aimed at eliminating violations of the Collective Farm Statutes. They have countenanced squandering of collective farm land and pilfering of public property, livestock and money.

The Party organizations of the republic have failed to educate personnel in the spirit of responsibility for the strengthening of the public economy of the collective farms. As a result of

this in Dmaniss, Mayakovskiy, Dzhava, Makharadze, Kobuleti, Khulo, Tskhakayevskiy, Marneul and some other districts squandering of collective farm lands and gross violations of the Collective Farm Statutes have occurred. In Kobuleti District, for instance, the practice has been widespread of paying from public funds money owed by collective farm workers for their agricultural tax and for membership dues in public societies.

The speaker and those who followed in the discussion said that the squandering of public lands in the collective farms has not infrequently occurred with the knowledge of local organizations, which have allowed the withdrawal and sometimes even the arbitrary seizure of public lands in the collective farms under the pretext of creating various sorts of subsidiary establishments—nurseries, etc.

The participants in the plenary session pointed out important blunders made by the Party and Soviet organizations of the republic in administering the collective farms. Some officials of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee assumed that it was enough to give backward districts and collective farms more seeds for them at once to overcome the lag.

Material and technical aid should always be combined with the raising of the local Party organizations' level of work and their over-all solicitude for the organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms. However, during the last three years the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has failed to probe into the life of the Party organizations of the lagging districts. In 1951 the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee checked up on the work of Sachkhere and Signakhi District Party organizations, but the materials obtained in the process were not discussed in the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and were eventually committed to the archives.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has passed over cases of incorrect expenditure of collective farm funds. In Makharadze District, for instance, a number of collective farms have undertaken the construction of clubs and collective farm offices, the estimated cost of which amounted to from two to three million rubles.

At the present time the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is working hard to bring to light violations and the actual violators of the Collective Farm Statutes. Commissions, headed by members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, have revealed many cases of pilfering of public property and violations of collective farm property. For instance, Margiyev, former second secretary of the Leningori District Party Committee, abusing his official position, maintained his own sheep on one of the collective farms and made use of the labor of collective farm workers to get his own house built. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has expelled Margiyev from the Party and brought him to trial.

Also severely punished were officials of Dzhava District—Tedelev, chairman of the district executive committee; Dzugayev, second secretary of the district Party committee; Magkoyev and Kulukhov, district executive committee department heads, and others who had built their own houses on collective farm land. Marsagishvili, former secretary of the Dmaniss District Party Committee, has been expelled from the Party and committed to trial for extortion from the collective farms.

During April and May, 1952, more than 3000 hectares of stolen land and about 1500 tons of grain were returned to the collective farms. Thirty-one thousand workday units which had been unlawfully set down to people's credit were written off. The collective farms received 41,200,000 rubles—almost half of the extent of the debts owed by various individuals and organizations.

At the same time it was stressed at the session that some Party committees, Soviet executive committees and ministries are still not taking effective measures to see that all stolen land, property and funds are restored to collective farms. Severe criticism was directed against officials of the Georgian Republic Ministry of Agriculture and the Minister, Comrade Mirianashvili, because they were not maintaining constant control to ensure unwavering observation of the Collective Farm Statutes or taking the necessary measures to ensure sound inventory and auditing work in the collective farms.

In the speeches at the plenary session it was noted that the agencies of the public prosecutor's office and the republic

courts were not maintaining the necessary supervision to ensure observation of the Collective Farm Statutes, were dragging out cases and were guilty of delay in carrying out investigations into affairs connected with the plundering and pilfering of collective farm property.

Those who spoke in the discussion declared that Comrade Yakobashvili, Georgian Republic representative of the Council for Collective Farm Affairs, and his apparatus were coping badly with their obligations, were slow in reacting to reports sent in by collective farm workers and were displaying a tolerant attitude to violators of the Collective Farm Statutes.

The plenary session devoted much attention to questions connected with strengthening primary Party units in the collective farms. Many collective farm Party units skillfully combined political work with agricultural and economic work and consequently achieved considerable successes in the organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms. In Abkhazia there are now Party units on all collective farms. In the last three years the number of rural Communists has increased by 4500. In many field brigades and on many farms Party groups have been created. The primary Party units exercise an active influence on the affairs of the collective farms and watch vigilantly to ensure observation of the Collective Farm Statutes. At the plenary session the examples were cited of the Communists of the Baratashvili Collective Farm, Gudauby District, and the Molotov Collective Farm, Ochemchiri District, who exposed in time the dishonest leaders of the agricultural artels and prevented the plundering of collective farm property.

However, as was pointed out at the session, the activity of the Party organizations on the collective farms, especially in Tbilisi Province, in the Adzhar Autonomous Republic and the South Ossetian Autonomous Province, does not answer to the increased tasks of collective farm construction. Shortcomings in the work of the Party organizations of the collective farms are to be explained by the fact that the district and province Party committees are not increasing the part they play and their responsibility for the state of affairs in the collective farms, and are attempting to administer the collective farms over the heads of the primary Party units.

Just criticism was directed against the agricultural department of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and against the director of the department, Comrade Chelidze. While occupying themselves with all sorts of minute and unimportant affairs, the officials of the agricultural department have overlooked vital questions connected with collective farm construction in the republic.

A long speech was made at the plenary session by Comrade A. I. Mgelandze, Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. He stressed the fact that the main task of Party and Soviet organizations of the republic is the constant solicitude for the organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms and the education of the collective farm workers in the socialist attitude toward labor, in the spirit of concern for public property and intolerance of idlers.

The Party organizations of the republic should probe deeply into the economy of every collective farm, should ensure an effective verification and careful control of the work of every collective farm. It is the duty of Party and Soviet organizations of the republic to take all the necessary measures to liquidate the debts owed to collective farms and to bring to book individuals who are holding up the settlement of accounts with agricultural artels. It is necessary to eliminate violations of the democratic principles of the administration of the affairs of agricultural artels, to restore the practice envisaged in the statutes of calling general meetings of collective farm workers to discuss and take decisions on questions connected with collective farm life.

It is the task of the Party organizations to work ceaselessly to expand and strengthen the public economy of the collective

farm and to watch vigilantly to ensure strict observation of the Collective Farm Statutes.

In conclusion, Comrade Mgelandze pointed out the necessity for improving control of agriculture by the Party organizations of the republic. Control of the collective farms, Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms should be concrete and differentiated. Everything now depends, he said, on the standard of the organizational and political work of the local Party organizations; everything depends on how correctly and fully the possibilities of each collective farm, M.T.S. and state farm, their potentialities for the further increase of agricultural output, are utilized.

Correcting in Bolshevik fashion the errors committed in the control of the collective farms, the Party and Soviet organizations of Georgia will strengthen their organizational and educational work among the masses, and on this basis ensure new successes in the struggle for the further improvement of the agriculture of the republic in 1952.

The plenary session adopted a lengthy resolution on the questions under discussion.

PLENARY SESSION OF MOLDAVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, June 9, p. 2. 375 words. Condensed text:) A regular plenary session of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee has been held. The plenary session discussed the state of capital construction and the output of building materials in the republic and means of improving them. ...

The participants in the plenary session—Comrade Lobachev, Secretary of the Kishinev City Party Committee, and others sharply criticized the Deputy Chairman of the Republic Council of Ministers, Comrade Troyan, for unsatisfactory supervision of construction work. In four months of this year only one-fifth of the annual capital investment plan was fulfilled in the republic. From year to year the building organizations are slow in developing their work in the first quarter, disrupt the fixed schedules and then, toward autumn, begin to use last-minute rush tactics in order to make up for what has not been done. This leads to a lowering of the quality of the building work. As was noted at the plenary session, the construction of food industry enterprises lags behind greatly. ...

PLENARY SESSION OF MARITIME TERRITORY PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, June 6, p. 2. Complete text:) A regular plenary session of the Maritime Territory Party Committee has discussed a report by Comrade Semyonov, chairman of the territory Soviet executive committee, on the state of communal animal husbandry in the collective and state farms in the territory.

The main speaker and those who spoke in the discussion pointed out that the Maritime Territory possesses huge opportunities for the swift and comprehensive development of animal husbandry, but that they are being insufficiently utilized. The plan for the development of communal livestock in 1951 was not fulfilled by the territory. The productivity of livestock, as before, remains low.

The territory Party committee, it was stated at the plenary session, is not displaying due exactingness toward the Soviet and agricultural organizations and has not taken the necessary measures to create a stable fodder base or ensured fulfillment of the plan for construction of animal husbandry buildings. Many Machine and Tractor Stations are not doing their share in obtaining fodder, improving meadows and pastures and mechanizing laborious processes on the farms.

The plenary session also discussed the report of Comrade Umnyashkin, secretary of the territory Party committee, on fulfillment of the obligations adopted in the letter to Comrade Stalin from workers in the fishing industry of the Maritime Territory.

Resolutions were passed on the questions discussed.

Results of a Young Communist's Church Wedding

(Feuilleton)—A WARPED MIND. (By Sem. Narinyani. Kom-somolskaya pravda, June 6, p. 3. Complete text:) "Konstantin Nikolayevich Kamensky and his wife have the honor to invite you to the marriage of their daughter Anya. The ceremony will be held in the church on Obydensky Lane at 4 p.m. The wedding dinner will be held at the home of the bride's parents at six."

The bride's father had set the wedding for Sunday. Suddenly, on Saturday, when all the guests had already been invited, the groom was quite unexpectedly called in by the secretary of the borough Young Communist League committee and asked to deliver a lecture at the club.

"When?" asked the groom.

"At 4 p.m. tomorrow."

"I can't make it at four."

"Why?"

The groom hesitated. To confess, to tell the secretary the truth—that at four the next day he, a nonstaff propagandist for the borough committee, would participate in a church ceremony—was a hard thing for Mikhail Postnikov to do, and Mikhail, up to that time an upright person, lied for the first time in his life.

"Tomorrow at four," he said, "I have to be at the station to see my cousin off to Chkalov."

"All right," answered the secretary, "we'll set the meeting ahead to 2:30 so that you'll have plenty of time to deliver the report and get to the station by four."

"But what if the train leaves before four?"

"Ahead of schedule? That doesn't happen."

Postnikov was well aware that trains do not leave ahead of schedule, but what could he do? He had to think up some excuse in order to get out of delivering the lecture the next day, but he could not think of any. "It's all right," the groom finally consoled himself, "I'll manage it somehow."

In order to manage it Mikhail Postnikov had to deliver the lecture at a gallop and then dash from the Krestyanskaya Embankment to Obydensky Lane. He arrived at five minutes after four, panting, red and perspiring.

"You're out of breath. What happened?" the guests asked in excitement.

How could he tell these old folks that he was late for the wedding because the borough committee had assigned him to deliver a lecture? Mikhail thought up another lie:

"I had a heart attack. But don't worry; it's all over now."

As he said this Mikhail looked at Anya. Did she believe him? Yes, she did. It should have been possible to calm down at this point, but Mikhail grew even redder. He worried that he was beginning his family life with a lie. And the lie did not merely consist in the fact that twice in 24 hours he had failed to speak the truth: about the departure of his cousin and about the heart attack. It was also living a lie that he, a Y.C.L. member, was now standing at the altar. Soon the service began. The bride and groom were led through the church and fell on their knees, and something or other was said. But the groom heard none of it and saw none of it. He thought only of one thing:

"Why am I here? Do I believe in God? No! Does Anya believe in God? No, again! Then what caused us to come here? Only stupidity and silliness."

All this silliness came about in a quite simple way. Both of them wanted to make their marriage something special.

"Well, how can we do that?" she had asked.

And he had suggested: "Let's have a church ceremony."

Instead of saying no, she had answered: "That's a wonderful idea!"

At that time they did not even think they were compromising their consciences.

Compromising our consciences? But this isn't anything serious, they consoled themselves. It's just more interesting in church. They have a choir, candles and a censer—

Both of them were only 19 years old and could easily have been dissuaded from such a false step. But Marina Mikhailovna

did not discourage her son. Marina Mikhailovna was religious, and this was just what she wanted.

The bride's father could also have prevented this false step. Konstantin Nikolayevich was a convinced atheist and, exercising the rights of father and father-in-law, he should have exclaimed to the young people:

"What? Church? You're joking!"

But the father-in-law was not equal to the occasion. Instead of forbidding it, Konstantin Nikolayevich encouraged the idiocy afoot. The bride's father thought that the church would help bring his son-in-law closer to his daughter, and he told his son-in-law:

"I don't believe in God, but I don't have anything against a church wedding."

Konstantin Nikolayevich prepared more energetically for this ceremony than any of the other relatives. He bought wedding rings for the young people and had a wedding gown made for his daughter.

And here Konstantin Nikolayevich's daughter stood in a snow-white gown beside her groom in church. Candles burned and the priest placed a thick gold ring on the bride's finger. She could move her hand back now, but the bride continued to hold it out. The bride was transfixed—and not at all from happiness, as an onlooker might think. He and she were both second-year students in the law school of Moscow State University, and these students now had to repeat strange, incomprehensible words of scripture after the priest. They felt unbearably ashamed. Neither of them wanted to lift their gaze from the floor and look about them. What if their comrades from the university were standing there and looking at them? How could all this clumsy masquerade be explained to them?

"No, it would be better to fall through the floor than endure this shame," thinks the bride. She half opened her left eye, looked over and whispered to Mikhail:

"It's nothing."

And though none of their comrades from the university were in the church and the church wedding remained a secret, the secret troubled the young couple. Both of them went to the university and chatted between lectures with their comrades, but the conscience of both was troubled. The young couple felt guilt toward the group. They wanted to ease their minds and tell their friends about the past. Indeed, an opportunity soon presented itself: Anya applied for membership in the Y.C.L. Before the meeting she told her father: "I want to confess my mistake."

"Under no circumstances!" answered Konstantin Nikolayevich. "It could affect your future."

The daughter listened to her father and said nothing. Six months later the son-in-law went to Konstantin Nikolayevich for advice. The city Y.C.L. committee had suggested that Mikhail Postnikov (he was now a member of the city committee's lecture group) prepare an antireligion lecture.

"Will you do it?" asked the head of the lecture group.

Postnikov hesitated.

"What's the matter? Don't you think you can handle it?"

"I'll let you know tomorrow," Postnikov answered, and thought to himself: "Naturally I can handle it, but I doubt that I have the right to deliver such a lecture to young people."

"No," he decided on the way home. "I'll have to go to the city committee tomorrow and confess my errors. Let the comrades condemn and criticize me—"

"Confess? Under no circumstances!" said Konstantin Nikolayevich. "That could affect your future."

Honest admission of errors does not harm: rather, it works in favor of every person's future and present. Unfortunately, Mikhail Postnikov followed the advice of his father-in-law rather than the prompting of his conscience. And though Mikhail prepared a fairly good lecture, as usual, he felt inward embarrassment in delivering it.

The lecturer felt this embarrassment not only on the speaker's platform but in his family as well. Mikhail Postnikov had done

active propaganda work in the Y.C.L. for three years, and not once in that time had the antireligion lecturer ever talked with his own mother about her religious failing. The mother made the sign of the cross over her son at night and gave him her blessing when he went to take an examination. And the son submissively lowered his head for the blessing.

"I didn't want to offend the poor old soul," he explains now.

But the propagandist's mother is not as old as all that. Marina Mikhailovna Postnikova is only 47. She has a higher education and is a candidate of historical sciences. Her Young Communist son should not have deferred to this mother's religious convictions but should have argued with her and changed her mind. The son did not argue, however: "It would have been awkward."

Postnikov's two nephews, Zhenka and Sanka, lived in the same house. Postnikov knew that their grandmother took Zhenka and Sanka to church and heard her stuffing their heads with nonsense, but never did he raise a fuss with her over this. And all for the same reason: he was afraid the old lady would say: "How about yourself?"

So one lie led to another. Postnikov kept silence at home, with his comrades and at Y.C.L. meetings. If the talk at this meeting was not at all about church but about some poor student or common liar, Postnikov tried not to take part in the discussions: why strain relations with the students?

Outwardly everything went on as before. Postnikov did very well in his studies and continued to be considered one of the best speakers in the lecture group, but actually this best speaker had long been different from what people thought he was.

Postnikov's wife could not understand her husband's troubles. Anya had managed to forget her wrong to the Y.C.L. long ago. Out of sight, out of mind. Anya even began to wear her wedding ring at lectures. This bothered Misha and he wanted to wrench the ring from her finger, to shout at her and call her a fool, but he restrained himself.

"A quarrel with my wife might spoil my reputation," he thought.

The compromise with his own conscience did not go unpunished for Postnikov. Once he had lied along with his wife; then he began to lie to her, too. Once he had lied and suffered for it, but now he made a habit of lying. The young family began to break up. There was no longer either love or respect in this family. In company the young husband and wife were polite and smiled, but at home they scolded and insulted one another:

"Deceiver!"

"Look who's talking!"

When the couple broke up for good, Konstantin Nikolayevich Kamensky went to the Y.C.L. organization at Moscow State University:

"Did you know that Mikhail Postnikov was married in church?"

Konstantin Nikolayevich did not offer this belated information in order to help Y.C.L. member Postnikov to recognize his error. Konstantin Nikolayevich was unfortunately motivated by other, less attractive considerations: the father-in-law was merely getting even with his son-in-law for the divorce. The Y.C.L. members at the law school investigated Postnikov's case very carefully and decided to expel him from the organization. And though the decision of the Y.C.L. members was a drastic one, it did not satisfy Konstantin Nikolayevich.

"I won't let it go at that," he said. "I'll get what I want. First I'll take Postnikov's room from him; then I'll wreck his future."

With this in mind Konstantin Nikolayevich came to see us at the editorial offices.

"Help me have Postnikov expelled from the university. He's finished."

"Why finished? He's only 22 years old. His guilt is considerable, of course, but he can still find his way out of his errors, think them through and become honest and upright again."

But the father-in-law did not believe in the redemption of his son-in-law.

"A warped mind," Konstantin Nikolayevich said of Postnikov. "He was a Y.C.L. member but he kept his church wedding a secret. Utterly without principle."

Speaking of principle, three years ago two young people compromised their consciences. But instead of being real guides to these young people, their parents played the roles of mere bystanders. Konstantin Nikolayevich began by blessing the future couple in their first misstep and then drove them to a second and a third. The young people had just entered upon life, and their parents taught them to warp their minds. And they learned.

Konstantin Nikolayevich turned out to be a poor father and father-in-law. And now Communist Konstantin Nikolayevich Kamensky, a doctor at the Central Polyclinic of the Ministry of Public Health, comes to indict.

No, dear Konstantin Nikolayevich, there is no point in donning the toga of prosecutor and looking for warped minds in others! Mikhail Postnikov and Anya have already been punished. Now it is high time you sat down and thought about your own honor and principles.

Theory of Bulgar Origin of the Kazan Tatars

CERTAIN QUESTIONS OF THE HISTORY OF TATARIA.
(By Kh. Gimadi. *Voprosy istorii*, No. 12, December, 1951
[published in January, 1952], pp. 118-126. 7000 words. Condensed text:) In an article entitled "One of the Debatable Questions of the History of Tataria," in *Voprosy istorii*, No. 7, 1951, M. Safargaliyev has raised a number of questions which he considers debatable.

One of the questions he considers debatable is the question of the origin of the Tatars. He points out that the historians of Tataria consider the Kazan Tatars to be the direct descendants of the Volga-Kama Bulgars and that the participants in the 1946 Moscow session of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Department of History and Philosophy "saw in the Bulgar language the foundation of the modern Tatar language" and hence allegedly "constructed the theory of the Tatars' Bulgar origin."

Before drawing this conclusion Safargaliyev should have acquainted himself with the history of the academic session in question. The problem was discussed at the session at the request of the Language, Literature and History Institute of the Kazan branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, which, following the Aug. 9, 1944, decree of the Party Central Committee "On the State of and Measures for Improving the Mass Political and Ideological Work of the Tatar Party Organization," had been entrusted with the task of scientifically working out a "History of Tataria." As is well known, the Party Central

Committee decree revealed serious errors in treatment of the history of Tataria, errors expressed in idealization of the Golden Horde and extolling of the feudal khan epic of Idegei. It must be noted that one of the roots of these errors was an unscientific approach to the problem of the ethnogeny of the Kazan Tatar nation. Right up until recent years there existed no more or less definite view on this question, a fact which could not fail to hamper the study of the Tatar people's history. For a long time historical literature gave currency to the opinion that the Kazan Tatars were descendants of the Mongol Tatar conquerors who came from the Batya Horde and then filled their ranks with Tatars from the Golden Horde. Most of the aristocratic and bourgeois historians (I. N. Smirnov, G. I. Peretyatkovich, N. I. Veselovsky and others) held this opinion. This "theory" was subsequently maintained by the bourgeois nationalist historians also. They tried to prove that the Golden Horde established by the Mongol Tatars was a single Tatar state and that its people consisted of the descendants of a single family—20,000,000 strong—the Turks. Hence the conclusion, return to "the glorious times of Genghis Khan." This was the ideology of the growing Tatar bourgeoisie, who, under Pan-Tatar and Pan-Turkic slogans, tried from the start of the 19th century to strengthen their influence among the Turkic peoples of Russia.

(Continued on Page 38)

World Politics**UNITED NATIONS**

IN U.N. DISARMAMENT COMMISSION (Izvestia, May 30, p. 4. 1400 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—Two meetings of the U.N. Disarmament Commission were held May 28 for consideration of the so-called draft first report by the commission to the Security Council.

Representatives of the United States, France and Holland spoke at the morning meeting. The delegates of Holland and France supported the commission's draft first report.

U.S. representative Cohen referred to the American government's position on bacteriological weapons and alleged that the United States opposed ratification of the Geneva Convention because it is "obsolete." As in previous instances, the American delegate said not one word in condemnation of using germ weapons and expressed no opinion on banning germ warfare or calling violators of the ban on germ warfare to account. He tried to divert the attention of the commission from facts known to the entire world of the American aggressive armed forces' use of germ warfare in Korea and China.

Soviet representative Ya. A. Malik directed the attention of the delegates to the United States representative's refusal, as in previous cases, to consider all those basic proposals outlined in the Soviet delegation's statement on banning atomic and all other types of weapons of mass destruction and also on reducing armaments and armed forces. ...

The U.S. delegate, Ya. A. Malik continued, is trying to explain that the U.S. government refused to ratify the Geneva protocol because it is allegedly "obsolete," but has the U.S. government proposed anything new to take the place of the Geneva protocol? Up to the present we have not seen such proposals. Moreover, when the Soviet government, through its delegation in the U.N. Disarmament Commission, made a concrete proposal that the U.N. Disarmament Commission consider the question of the inadmissibility of using bacteriological weapons, the inadmissibility of violating the ban on germ warfare and calling violators of the germ warfare ban to account, the U.S. delegate voted against this proposal. This is a clear example of the discrepancy in the words and deeds of the U.S. government and its official representatives in U.N. agencies.

Ya. A. Malik continued: The American delegate hypocritically and falsely states that the United States would support "withdrawal of bacteriological weapons" through a "universal program" of disarmament. At the same time, as everyone knows, it votes against the Soviet proposals. ...

Malik noted that all this is done to conceal the instances, now generally known, of the American aggressors' violation of the Geneva protocol in China and Korea, instances of violating the international ban on using bacteriological weapons, of waging germ warfare. But no attempts on the part of official or unofficial circles in the United States to hide these crimes by the American aggressors can succeed, said Malik. The fact is widely known that the American aggressors unleashed germ warfare in Korea and China and, according to incomplete official data of the Chinese and Korean governments, used bacteriological weapons on 804 occasions.

The Soviet Union, Ya. A. Malik continued, not only ratified the Geneva protocol, but went further. It made concrete proposals in the U.N. Disarmament Commission and insisted that the commission consider the question of the inadmissibility of violating the ban on germ warfare. The United States of America voted against this proposal. Such are the facts, and no hypocritical declarations by the American delegation can conceal them. ...

On International Themes: WARMONGERS EXPOSED AGAIN. (By V. Kudryavtsev. Izvestia, May 31, p. 4. 950 words. Condensed text:) The United Nations Disarmament Commission, which was set up at the Sixth Session of the U.N. General Assembly, discussed the first report of its work. This report is to be presented to the Security Council. In essence, the discussion took the form of quoting the results of work the commission has done since it was established. ...

At the commission meetings another aspiration of the U.S. representatives and their allies in the aggressive alliance has appeared. They proposed setting a "maximum level of armaments and armed forces" for every state. At the same time they have quoted slanderous information on the strength of the Soviet Union's armed forces although it is already known that the armed forces of the aggressive powers are several times those of the Soviet Union.

Why has this calumny against the Soviet Union, which has been disproved dozens of times by facts, been necessary? So that the armaments and armed forces of countries in the aggressive bloc may be further increased behind the screen of slander to a "maximum level" set by them. Can anything reveal more forcefully the true aims of the Western powers in the Disarmament Commission than this proposal on a "maximum level," accompanied by absurd slander against the Soviet Union! The true aims of U.S. ruling circles are revealed by the fact that the U.S. government up to the present has not condemned germ warfare and has made no pledge that it will not use bacteriological weapons.

A report in the American press, that Acheson has decided to appoint a group of advisers to present new recommendations to the State Department on questions of disarmament and atomic energy, is proof that U.S. foreign policy leaders admit their failure in the U.N. Disarmament Commission. Even such reactionary journalists as the Alsop brothers of the New York Herald Tribune are writing about this failure. Although their article in that newspaper May 20 plays it down, they admit, nevertheless, that the U.S.A. has failed in the Disarmament Commission and note that the U.S.A. "ran into difficulties" in this commission. The Alsop brothers were also compelled to admit that the U.S. position on questions of disarmament and atomic weapons "has evoked general disillusionment in Europe." According to the Alsop brothers' information, how does the State Department intend to react to such a failure? It turns out that the group of State Department advisers mentioned previously will attempt to draw up new American proposals just "for appearances." That is, speaking frankly, these "new" proposals will be the next attempt by U.S. ruling circles to confuse the world public on questions of reducing armaments and banning atomic weapons. Without suspecting it themselves, the Alsop brothers have unmasked the American delegates in the U.N. Disarmament Commission!

The preliminary results of the U.N. Disarmament Commission's work are another exposure of the imperialist warmongers, who attempt to use U.N. agencies for concealing their policy of an arms race and preparation for a new world war. But, as these very results bear witness, absolutely nothing will come of this bluff by the imperialists!

MEETING OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. (Trud, May 31, p. 4. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—The U.N. Economic and Social Council finished discussion of the report by the sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and passed several vague and foggy resolutions on the question of women's rights in political, economic and social fields.

U.S.S.R. representative G. P. Arkadev, who spoke on the report, directed the council's attention to the inactivity of the Commission on the Status of Women. In the course of six years the commission has not carried out the tasks assigned it by the Economic and Social Council and has not worked out concrete proposals to further and establish equal rights for women and to eliminate the discrimination now existing in many countries in the political, economic, legal and social fields on the basis of sex. According to the report by the U.N. Secretariat, women in 25 countries today actually do not have even formal political rights on a level equal with men.

The Soviet representative also directed the council's attention to the fact that the Commission on the Status of Women had refused to consider such an important question as that of participation of women in the struggle for peace.

On behalf of the U.S.S.R. delegation, G. P. Arkadev made clear and concrete proposals which would oblige the Commission on the Status of Women to study and work out recommendations during 1952 and 1953 on such important questions as the participation of women in the struggle for peace and security of peoples;

measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political, economic and social fields; maternity and childhood protection; social insurance; measures to improve the status of women in the nonself-governing and trust territories, etc.

However, the Anglo-American majority in the council, fearing to oppose the Soviet proposals openly, adopted a resolution by the U.S. representative which provided that no decisions on the proposals of the U.S.S.R. delegation would be adopted; thus, they would be "buried."

Protesting this decision adopted by a majority of the council, the U.S.S.R. representative said that it was additional convincing evidence of the course followed in the Economic and Social Council, as well as in the U.N. generally, by the Anglo-American bloc—a course of directly undermining the work of the Economic and Social Council.

FAR EAST

China

IN FREE TIBET. (By V. Leontyev. *Literaturnaya gazeta*, May 29, p. 4. 1000 words. Condensed text:) ... During the past year since the day when the agreement was signed, the Central People's Government of China has done great work in restoring Tibet.

The first Tibetan schools have been opened in the region. The Chinese publishing houses are translating the best of the world classics into the Tibetan language. The state radio stations are conducting special broadcasts for the Tibetan population. The camps and posts of Chinese soldiers have become the centers of mass cultural and enlightenment work. The local population throngs to them. Discussions and games are held here.

The Tibetans greatly love dancing, singing and playing national instruments and are skilled masters of these arts. They enter wrestling and shooting matches and horse races with soldiers of the People's Liberation Army.

For the first time automobiles and trucks run back and forth along the streets of Lhasa and other Tibetan cities past houses, strange-looking castles, grim fortresses and massive monasteries. They carry goods essential for developing Tibetan agriculture and use of water resources, goods brought along mountain trails from Yunnan Province by caravans of shaggy yaks and hardy mules. Trade between Tibet and other Chinese provinces, once prevented by British and American residents, expands daily. Costly Tibetan herbs, musk, hides and wool are exchanged for tea—which is loved by the Tibetan population—sugar, flour and other goods.

The entire economic life of the region is being revived. An energetic part in this is being played by the soldiers of the People's Liberation Army, who are helping the local population in everything. Sapper units are blasting cliffs, crushing granite and laying roads through the most rugged terrain in the world. They are building bridges across seething currents which have never had any fords. The soldiers are helping the peasants in the field and are turning thousands of hectares of virgin soil.

Prices of foodstuffs in Tibet have already decreased one-third. The cold is retreating from the dwellings of Tibetan herdsmen; intensified working of surface coal deposits has begun to satisfy the population's age-old need for fuel. Disease is on the retreat. Formerly, Tibetan medicine was powerless in the struggle with epidemics. Modern medicine has now come to Tibet. In Lhasa a very well-equipped outpatients' clinic has been opened with children's, therapeutic, women's and other departments. This first hospital in the region enjoys tremendous popularity with the population. Everywhere, the medical staff of the People's Liberation Army is carrying out great preventive and medical work.

A correct national policy has evoked the Tibetan population's love and loyalty for the Central People's Government, the Communist Party and the entire Chinese people.

The forces led by the Dalai Lama and the forces headed by the Panchen Lama have joined with the Central People's Government. This was achieved only after the Chinese people overthrew imperialist domination and the domination of internal reaction. This unity is a fraternal unity. Under the slogan of strengthening this unity, the Chinese and Tibetan peoples have formally marked the anniversary of signing the agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet.

The situation in Tibet infuriates the imperialists. A malicious muttering is to be heard in the camp of the American-British warmongers. Tibet, which the Pentagon considered an "ideal aircraft carrier" in Asia, is no longer under their influence. They are furiously attempting to make continually fresh provocations against the Chinese People's Republic. Kalimpong, the last of the big stops on the road from India to Tibet, "has been turned into a hive swarming with foreign spies and intelligence agents," reports the correspondent of one of the Bombay papers. "Their general leadership and financing is in the hands of the Calcutta department of the American Information Service." The imperialists hate the "new regime in Lhasa."

But this regime is beloved of and dear to the Tibetans and to all the Chinese people.

Japan

BLOODY SLAUGHTER IN TOKYO. (By Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin. *Pravda*, June 2, p. 4. 600 words. Condensed text:) Tokyo—Three years ago on May 30 the Japanese police committed savage violence against a peaceful deputation which tried to deliver a written protest to the mayor of the city against an antilabor law passed by the Diet. This law was passed on the direct orders of the occupying authorities and is still in effect. In essence it deprived more than 1,000,000 Japanese working people of their political rights.

The people of Japan vowed not to forget May 30. It was decided to mark this day each year as a nationwide day of remembrance for the victims of police terror, as the day of solidarity of the masses in the struggle for their rights.

This year, too, the working people were preparing to celebrate May 30 with mass meetings and demonstrations to honor the memory of all those who were killed and tortured in damp prison cells. ...

The measures taken beforehand by the police bore a clearly provocative character. On the day before, big photographs appeared in the newspapers showing the police busy with preparations for repulsing the "attack of the rioters." The government announced that the forces of the police corps was in combat readiness.

The working people of Japan were forbidden to hold assemblies, meetings and demonstrations on May 30. Then thousands of workers, employees, students, adults and children came out on the streets which were free from the police blockade in the latter part of the day. This was a mute demonstration, a silent nationwide requiem for comrades who had perished at the hands of the hangmen.

People stood in silence, in sorrowful calm. No one evinced the slightest attempt to create "disorders," nobody gave any excuse for police provocation. The working people everywhere displayed restraint and calm.

All the same, that evening, Tanaka, the chief of the Tokyo police, issued an order to begin a routine "operation." Regiments of police with sticks and pistols rushed to clear the pavements crowded with people. In many places the police opened fire sporadically. Again the streets of Tokyo were stained with the blood of the working people. Many of the wounded are now at death's door. ...

Now the reactionary newspapers in Japan and the American venal scribblers are making every effort to show that this violence against peaceful people was a necessary measure against "rioters." It is not difficult to recognize the authors of this provocative slander. The American occupiers are "justifying" their atrocities on Koje Island in just the same way. ...

Korea

AMERICAN MILITARISTS' BLOODY VIOLENCE AGAINST WAR PRISONERS IN KOREA.—*Hsinhua Report*. (Pravda, May 29, p. 4. 700 words. Condensed text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua special correspondent's report from Kaesong May 26 states:

April will go down in the history of the armistice negotiations as the decisive month in which the American representatives at the negotiations foiled agreement on a Korean armistice. It would have been possible to achieve a cease-fire in that month if Ridgway and Van Fleet had not transferred tens of thousands of prisoners of war to other places at the point of bayonets. The

purpose of this was to perpetrate a monstrous deception—the assertion that "the prisoners of war do not want to return home." ...

THE AGGRESSORS WILL NOT ESCAPE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR MONSTROUS CRIMES. (Pravda, May 30, p. 4. 600 words. Condensed text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua correspondent reports from Kaesong that the Americans are stepping up large-scale preparations for mass murders of prisoners of war on Koje Island. Reports by American news services attest to this.

After Van Fleet had checked up on the preparations on this island, Clark, the commander of the American aggressive forces, openly declared that Van Fleet has "ordered the guards to use grenades, tear gas and tactics to put down rebellions." The purpose of this is to carry out the bloody repressions now being prepared against the POWs. ...

While these preparations are in progress the Americans are deliberately spreading rumors in order to create a tense situation and to have pretexts for starting more mass murders of POWs. On May 26, AP invented a story that our POWs, who are under strong American guard, "are setting up a primitively equipped army." The rumormongers have not cited a single concrete fact, but have merely stated that "it is believed" that this is the way matters stand.

Observers here believe that these rumors, which were spread on the same day by the AP and UP, are a part of a broad American plan for bloody reprisal against the POWs. Both these news services, which are in the service of the American aggressors, are looking for pretexts for more mass murders.

The Americans are shifting forces of their satellites—Britain, Canada, the Netherlands and Greece—to Koje Island so that the troops of these countries will take part in killing our POWs. The Americans want their satellites to share responsibility for the mass murders.

According to an AP report of May 26, Gen. Boatner, commandant of the camp on Koje, told British and Canadian units that they may "beat the POWs, use rifle butts against them or kick them in the groin." This report also states that the purpose of transferring American satellite forces to Koje Island is "to strengthen the guard garrison there" and to "give it an international coloring." Thus, it is perfectly clear that the American aggressors want their satellites to share responsibility with them for the criminal mass murders of POWs and to give them an "international coloring."

AMERICAN MILITARY INTENDS TO CONTINUE MURDERING PRISONERS OF WAR. (Pravda, June 1, p. 4. 600 words.) **KOREAN TRUCE TALKS.**—Statement by Gen. Nam Il. (Izvestia, 1000 words.) (Condensed text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua correspondent has reported a May 29 statement by Gen. Nam Il at the Korean truce talks. ...

In regard to the statement by the Americans that their position is final, Gen. Nam Il stated:

"Day after day you appear only to repeat that your groundless position is 'final and irrevocable.' I tell you that the delegation of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers is not here to receive your ultimatums. If your side still wishes to conclude an armistice, you must immediately reject this defective and arrogant position and also a like tone in the negotiations. I advise you from now on to forget these words. 'final,' 'irrevocable,' etc., which mean nothing. The more you repeat them, the more you expose your true aims and your aversion to conducting armistice negotiations in Korea. The responsibility for the delay in an armistice lies completely with you, for you continually refuse to negotiate."

Exposing the statements by the Americans on the so-called "second screening," Gen. Nam Il said:

"In proposing a screening and rescreening, you are intending to detain our prisoners. We are decidedly opposed to this. Your discreditable attempts to conceal the murder of our prisoners are not successful."

Gen. Nam Il refuted an assertion that the International Committee of the Red Cross "is protecting the interest of the war prisoners" and stated:

"You have said that this so-called international organization may at any time freely direct its representatives to your pris-

oner-of-war camps. What kind of international organization is this, which ought to protect the interests of war prisoners but at the same time remains silent when your side commits murders!

"This is not an organization which protects the interest of the war prisoners, but an organization which covers up the crimes of the murderers. But the people have long since recognized this repulsive method of concealing the facts and escaping responsibility.

"You bear full responsibility before us for all your bloody, evil deeds."

[Other Koje Island reports in the same vein appear throughout the week, and in this week Pravda and Izvestia begin to carry lengthy accounts of meetings throughout the U.S.S.R. denouncing "the bloody crimes of the American aggressors in Korea." A 4900-word account in Pravda May 30 includes speeches at a Moscow meeting by Academician I. G. Petrovsky; F. I. Kozhevnikov; Dr. M. F. Dvornichenko, Chairman of the Moscow City Committee of the Red Cross Society; writer A. Surkov; and three others. For a listing of meetings in other cities, editorials and news reports, see the Weekly Index at the end of this issue.]

TRIAL OF ENEMIES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE. (Trud, May 28, p. 4. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Pyongyang (Tass)—The trial of four persons—Hon Hir Sun, Tsoi Han, Li Du Hen and Yun Men Won—has begun in Pyongyang. They are accused of committing villainous murders of peaceful inhabitants in the county of Sinchon, Hwanghae Province, during the temporary retreat of the Korean People's Army.

Working people of Pyongyang, representatives of public organizations and Pyongyang suburban residents assembled in the meeting hall for the special tribunal of the Supreme Court of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The indictment was read out and gave a picture of the monstrous crimes and atrocities committed by the American interventionists and their Syngman Rhee accomplices in Sinchon County. Tens of thousands of patriots were brutally murdered during the temporary occupation of territory in the Korean People's Democratic Republic by the Americans and Syngman Rheeites. Defenseless children, women and old people were put to death. In two months of occupation in Sinchon County the Americans and Syngman Rheeites murdered more than 35,000 peaceful citizens. The Americans made use of traitors to the Korean people, formed teams of murderers and also police units to commit the dastardly murders of Korean patriots. ...

The indictment not only lists in detail the crimes committed by the American and Syngman Rheeites against the peaceful population of Sinchon County, but also notes that all these crimes were perpetrated on orders from the American command of the so-called U.N. forces in Korea. They were of an organized nature, since the Americans intended to annihilate all Korean patriots, all members of the Korean Workers' Party and other public organizations, their families and the families of soldiers and officers in the Korean People's Army.

The accused Syngman Rheeites and the American Army Lieutenant Harrison fled south from Sinchon with the Americans. However, these Syngman Rheeites were soon sent behind the front of the Korean People's Democratic Republic to collect intelligence information. The Syngman Rheeites were arrested by officials of the Ministry of the Interior and appeared before the Korean people's court in Pyongyang May 25.

Cross-examination of defendants Hon Hir Sun and Tsoi Han took place at the trial May 26. Testimony by the defendants confirmed the facts of the horrible crimes committed by the interventionists and the murdering of peaceful inhabitants in Sinchon County. They reveal the very close link between the Syngman Rheeites and the Americans in perpetrating the crimes. Both of the accused testified that the Americans directed the murdering of Korean patriots, instructed the murderers, raped women and conducted organized looting of the peaceful inhabitants in the county.

Mongolian People's Republic

U. TSE DEN BAL APPOINTED PREMIER OF MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 28, p. 4.)

Complete text:) Ulan Bator (Tass)—The Presidium of the Great National Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic has decreed that Umajagiin Tse Den Bal be appointed Premier of the Mongolian People's Republic. U. Tse Den Bal is the General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania

DEVELOPMENT OF MINING INDUSTRY. (Pravda, May 29, p. 1. Complete text:) Tirana—The mining industry of the Albanian People's Republic is developing rapidly. Especially wide prospects are being opened up by the five-year plan.

In 1955 oil output will have more than doubled in comparison with 1950. The output of bitumen and chrome ore will be doubled or trebled, the copper ore output will increase more than ten-fold and the output of coal almost sixfold.

The Ministry of the Mining Industry is carrying out measures for mechanizing labor-consuming processes in the mines. This will raise the labor productivity of miners to a considerable extent and will facilitate their work. Great attention is being paid to training secondary and higher technical cadres. By the end of the five-year plan the number of technicians will have increased seven times and the number of mining engineers ten times.

Soviet Stakhanovite methods are being introduced to an ever greater extent in the country's mining industry.

Finland

TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE CAUSE OF PEACE. (By Al. Leontyev. Krasnaya zvezda, June 1, p. 4. 1000 words. Condensed text:) The Finnish democratic public is noting the increasing activity of foreign imperialist agents in Finland. This activity manifests itself in the intensification of anti-Soviet and militarist propaganda, in the spreading of ideas of revanchism and in the formation of all kinds of military and semimilitary organizations of a fascist nature.

Mauno Pekkala, the former Prime Minister of Finland, noted in a Diet speech that one can observe open war propaganda in the pages of the Finnish press. Thus, the Social Democratic newspaper Kansan Lehti, published in Tampere, has been advertising American aggressive plans against the Soviet Union. The paper called the well-known appeals by the American magazine Collier's for atomic war against the Soviet Union a "manifestation of humanitarianism."

Various pro-American and American periodical publications have attained wide distribution in the country, in particular the above-mentioned Collier's and the Reader's Digest, another reactionary American magazine. American anti-Soviet and militaristic films are being shown in Finnish cities. . . .

The so-called "Law on the Reorganization and Expansion of Defense Machinery," passed May 16 by the right-wing majority in the Diet, attests to the intensification of intrigues by the militarists. Toivo Niiranen, a Deputy in the Diet, stated that this law is designed to change the organization of the Army in order to prepare it to wage a new aggressive war, to create pretexts of reviving the liquidated Schutzkorps organization. The law restores the former "territorial system of defense," which depended upon the Schutzkorps units when it was in effect.

Militarized detachments, patterned after the Schutzkorps, are already being formed in a number of Finnish cities. They are called organizations for the so-called "defense of the civilian population." But service in them has been put on the same footing as Army service, and they have been subordinated to military authorities. Ekvist, the old reactionary general well-known for his anti-Soviet views, is to head such an organization in Helsinki. Janne Julkunen, a former active member in the Schutzkorps, has been placed in this post in the city of Iisalmi. The "Flag Day of the Armed Forces of Finland," to be held June 4, is closely connected with such plans by Finnish reactionaries as intensification of war preparations, "reorganization" of the Army and revival of militarized detachments patterned after the Schutzkorps. The Finnish reactionaries intend to mark this day with particular festivity and to arrange the first large military parade in Helsinki since the war.

June 4 is a particularly memorable date for the Finnish mili-

tarists. Ten years ago, June 4, 1942, Hitler visited Finland and presented Mannerheim with the fascist Grand Cross of the Order of the German Eagle. It was then that the war criminals Ruti, Wrangel, Tanner and Kukkonen declared June 4 to be the Flag Day of the Armed Forces of Finland.

Therefore, the caution with which the Finnish democratic public greeted the news of the June 4 celebration is understandable. . . .

The Finnish democratic press is pointing out that the day on which Finnish forces began to drive the Hitlerite invaders out of the country's territory is a great, historic day in the life of the Finnish people and its armed forces.

Of course, the change of direction in Finland's policy to friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union does not please the American ruling circles. It is not by chance, therefore, that American diplomats and generals have recently been showing particular interest in the Scandinavian countries. The Finnish newspaper Ny Tid writes that "U.S. interest in our country can now be only military-political. Undoubtedly this interest is connected with the American bases in Norway and Denmark. It is connected with the propaganda for Sweden's joining the Atlantic bloc."

However, the American imperialists' attempts to drag Finland into their aggressive plans are meeting the growing opposition of the progressive Finnish public. Wide circles of the Finnish population are becoming more and more aware of the necessity of their country's strengthening friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet people, on their part, are also striving to strengthen friendship with the Finnish people. It is understandable that the Soviet public cannot regard the intrigues of Finnish reactionaries with indifference.

Rumania

PLENARY SESSION OF RUMANIAN WORKERS' PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 31, p. 3. Complete text:) Bucharest—The newspaper Scanteia reports that on May 26 and May 27 a plenary session of the Rumanian Workers' Party Central Committee was held.

The session discussed reports on very serious deviations from party policy committed by the former Minister of Finance and head of the State Bank of the Rumanian People's Republic in the finance banking system and trade.

The session noted that, having lost class feeling, Vasile Luca broke away from the Party and the working class and surrounded himself with hostile elements, opposed the general line of the party, cultivated the right-wing, opportunist line of stimulating capitalist elements in the city and countryside, caused great losses to the state and created difficulties in supplying the working people.

Teohari Georgescu manifested a conciliatory attitude toward the right-wing deviation of Vasile Luca, tried to hide his own right-wing opportunist mistakes, did not show sufficient energy in the struggle against the class enemy and displayed loss of revolutionary vigilance.

In regard to this, the plenary session of the Rumanian Workers' Party Central Committee unanimously decided:

To expel Vasile Luca from the Rumanian Workers' Party Central Committee and to send his case to the Party Control Commission of the Party Central Commission;

To expel Teohari Georgescu from the Secretariat, the Politburo and the Orgburo [Organizational Bureau] of the Rumanian Workers' Party Central Committee and to assign him to lower-echelon work.

The plenary session re-elected the Politburo, the Orgburo and Secretariat of the Party Central Committee.

In the concluding speech to the plenary session Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary of the Rumanian Workers' Party Central Committee, emphasized that the nature of the debates in the plenary session and the decisions made by the session show the indestructible unity of the party and its leadership in the irreconcilable struggle to liquidate opportunism and conciliation in the party ranks.

AT SESSION OF RUMANIAN GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.
—Gheorge Gheorghiu-Dej Elected Chairman of Rumanian

People's Republic Council of Ministers. (Pravda, June 3, p. 3. 550 words.) **TWELFTH SESSION OF RUMANIAN GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.** (Izvestia, p. 4. 300 words.) (Condensed text:) Bucharest (Tass)—... The session unanimously elected Petru Groza Chairman of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly, having released him for this from his duties as Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Petru Groza took the oath to the Grand National Assembly. On the authority of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly, Petru Groza proposed to elect the Secretary of the Rumanian Workers' Party Central Committee, G. Gheorghiu-Dej, Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Those present greeted the proposal by Petru Groza with prolonged applause and salutatory shouts in honor of G. Gheorghiu-Dej. G. Gheorghiu-Dej was unanimously elected Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In a short speech after his oath, G. Gheorghiu-Dej warmly thanked the Deputies for the high honor and the great responsibility entrusted to him by the parliament. ...

G. Gheorghiu-Dej said he would never deviate from the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, that he will forcefully struggle against the intrigues of the Anglo-American imperialists and their foreign agents and that he will exert all his efforts to strengthen the country's defense capacities.

In conclusion G. Gheorghiu-Dej proposed a toast in honor of the leader of all working mankind, the best friend of the Rumanian people, Comrade Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. ...

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

International Review: FOR PEACE WITH GERMANY, AGAINST AGGRESSORS' AGREEMENT. (By F. Orekhov. Pravda, May 28, p. 2. 1200 words. Condensed text:) The most important, recent international event was the delivery of the Soviet government's May 24 note to the U.S.A., Great Britain and France on a peace treaty with Germany.* The numerous comments and commentaries which have appeared in the foreign press clearly bear witness to the fact that the note has attracted the close attention of the entire world public.

The Soviet government proposed to the three Western powers to begin without further delay a joint discussion of a peace treaty with Germany, the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government. ...

The events which have taken place since the Soviet note was delivered to the U.S.A., Britain and France, that is, the signing in Bonn of a separate military treaty with Adenauer's puppet government, and also the conclusion of an agreement in Paris on the so-called "European Defense Community," fully confirm the characterization of the policy of the Western powers given in the Soviet government's note.

The content of the separate military treaty clearly indicates that this treaty is a military alliance of the U.S.A., Britain and France with the Adenauer clique, which represents the interests of the Ruhr magnates and German-fascist revanchists. In the same way, the agreement signed in Paris on the so-called "European Defense Community," in other words on the formation of a "European army," has as its aim the inclusion of Western Germany in the aggressive Atlantic group, and of the West German army in the armed forces of the Atlantic alliance.

The system of enslaving agreements, which are being imposed on the German people against their will, is designed to prevent the reunification of Germany into a united, independent, democratic, peace-loving state. The ruling circles of the U.S.A., Britain and France set themselves the task of prolonging the division and dismemberment of Germany for a considerable period, of still further increasing the dependence of Western Germany on the Western powers by binding it with obligations directed against the sovereign rights and national interests of the German people.

In the aggressive plans of the American-British warmongers, Western Germany is assigned the role of a strategic spring-

* [The text of the Soviet government's May 24 note was printed in the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 18, pp. 9-10.]

board for the Atlantic bloc, and the West German population the role of cannon-fodder. ...

The overwhelming majority of the German people, like other peoples in the Western countries, are emphatically opposing the criminal contract between the American-British imperialists and the German-fascist revanchists. ...

The separate military treaty can rest only on the bayonets of the American military clique. The terror of the American and Bonn authorities against the fighters for a united, peace-loving Germany will not stop the growing struggle of the German people against the separate military treaty.

The American-British imperialists could not but know of the true frame of mind of the German people, could not but know that the overwhelming majority of them are supporting the Soviet proposals, which rest on the Potsdam decisions and which provide for the rapid conclusion of a peace treaty with a united, democratic, independent, peace-loving Germany. The American-British imperialists have attempted to present the German people with the fait accompli of remilitarization, with the fact of the retention of the occupation forces in Western Germany in order to set up barriers on the road to concluding a peace treaty. But precisely this crafty policy will face the German people with the necessity of seeking their own way to a peace treaty and to the national unification of Germany.

The fresh wave of protests against the separate military treaty signed in Bonn testifies to the determination of democratic forces among the German people to continue the struggle for a peace treaty with Germany, rejecting as illegal all the obligations which the Adenauer clique has assumed.

BORDER PROVOCATIONS BY BONN AUTHORITIES AND AUTHORITIES OF WESTERN OCCUPATION POWERS IN GERMANY.—Situation on Demarcation Line Between the German Democratic Republic and the Western Occupation Zones. (Pravda, May 28, p. 4. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Berlin (Tass)—According to a report by the Information Department of the German Democratic Republic, State Secretary Werner Eggerat addressed a meeting of the government of the German Democratic Republic May 26 and said, in particular, the following:

"The present political situation demands resolute action from us.

"The militarist 'contractual agreement'—that separate treaty, is a great threat to peace and a direct threat to our republic. That plot of the militarist and revanchist politicians threatens the life and existence of the whole German nation.

"The government of the German Democratic Republic has done everything possible to reach a peaceful solution to the German problem. ...

"A rapid and thorough further strengthening of our republic as a foundation and bulwark for the struggle of all the German people has at the present moment decisive significance. Specifically in view of these new conditions in our national struggle for freedom, in the same measure that our republic becomes stronger, that the great plans for peaceful construction are fulfilled and that democratic patriotism is developed, the popular masses throughout Germany will be in a position to foil the plans of the monopolists and to achieve a happy future for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

"The evil imperialist enemies of the German people also see this huge significance of the German Democratic Republic in the present situation of the struggle for peace and unification of Germany. They will not hesitate at any crime in order to strangle our peaceful construction work and retard the rapid development of our republic. They are setting up sabotage and espionage centers, buying traitors of the fatherland and de-classed elements and with their help will systematically prepare and execute crimes against the lives and property of our people. The big trials in the supreme court of our republic clearly disclosed to our people the criminal activity of the American espionage organization, C.I.A., and its auxiliary German organs. ...

"The population living near the demarcation line especially has to suffer from the provocations and sabotage actions and murderous assaults. Adenauer and Lehr have formed a forbidden zone along the demarcation line from ten to 15 kilometers wide intending to organize strong points there for all sorts of

crimes. In this restricted strip they are building fortified offense positions and concentrating forces of hirelings equipped with heavy weapons and armored cars. They have transformed the demarcation line established by the occupation powers into a state border with a regular customs service and with armed military formations. From this restricted belt they send into the republic spies and saboteurs who, after carrying out their assignments again return to their starting positions.

"The so-called Western border guard as well as detachments of occupation forces on the demarcation line are collaborating in the open provocations and aggressive terrorist acts. . . ."

In conclusion Eggerat made a draft proposal on measures for the demarcation line between the German Democratic Republic and the Western occupation zones of Germany. As we reported May 26 after debates the government unanimously adopted a decision on measures for the demarcation line.

MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING PROTECTION OF DEMARCTION LINE.—Decision of Government of German Democratic Republic. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 28, p. 4. 550 words. Condensed text:) Berlin (Tass)—The Information Department of the German Democratic Republic reports that the government passed a resolution May 26, 1952, concerning measures on the demarcation line between the German Democratic Republic and the Western occupation zones of Germany.

The statement reads: . . . The absence of appropriate protection of the demarcation line by the German Democratic Republic is being used by the Western powers to send more and more spies, saboteurs and smugglers through the demarcation line into the German Democratic Republic. These persons up to the present have been able to return easily without hindrance through the demarcation line to Western Germany after carrying out their criminal assignments. . . .

In view of this, the government of the German Democratic Republic has instructed the Ministry of State Security to take strict measures immediately to increase the guard on the demarcation line between the German Democratic Republic and the Western occupation zones in order to obstruct further infiltration of the German Democratic Republic by saboteurs, spies, terrorists and wreckers. This government resolution also points out that in the event of an agreement to hold free, all-German elections to restore German unity on a democratic and peaceful basis, all measures now being employed to protect the demarcation line can be abolished immediately. This resolution by the government of the German Democratic Republic becomes effective May 26.

[The Soviet press continues to publish numerous articles on a peace treaty with Germany. This week Pravda and Izvestia printed 24 articles, editorials and news reports of favorable comment on the Soviet government's May 24 note to the U.S.A., Great Britain and France on a German peace treaty; protests against the signing of the contractual agreement with the Bonn government and support for reunification of Germany and holding all-German elections. For a listing of these items, see the Weekly Index at the end of this issue.]

WESTERN EUROPE

France

[During this week Pravda and Izvestia published 18 articles, news reports and accounts of protest on the arrest of Jacques Duclos, General Secretary of the French Communist Party and Deputy to Parliament, and André Stil, Editor in Chief of L'Humanité, and police raids on the French Communist Party headquarters. For a listing of the articles in Pravda and Izvestia, see the Weekly Index at the end of this issue.]

Italy

TREATY ON TRADE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC. (Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR, No. 16, May 31, 1952, pp. 3-4. 2300 words.)

[Under the above heading, Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR

publishes the text of the Dec. 11, 1948, Treaty on Trade and Navigation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Italian Republic, the supplement to the treaty and the protocol. The treaty was ratified by the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Feb. 19, 1952, and the exchange of instruments of ratification took place in Rome March 28, 1952.]

Sweden

International Review: ABOUT SLANDERERS AND THEIR PATRONS. (By Observer. Pravda, June 1, p. 3. Complete text:) The reactionary Swedish newspapers have lately been trying to excel one another in composing sensational "spy stories" and in spreading rumors hostile to the Soviet Union. The fact that these fabrications burst like soap bubbles before they see the light of day and that the anti-Soviet slanderers expose themselves to general ridicule attracts attention. Nevertheless, the slanderers are still hard at it.

The anti-Soviet sensations are manufactured in Stockholm by a guileless formula: they are just made up.

It was precisely in this way that the Stockholm press concocted the so-called "Ozolins case." On Feb. 5, 1952, the Stockholm evening newspapers announced that a certain Latvian named Ozolins, who had lived in Sweden for eight years, was allegedly detained, searched and locked up in the Soviet Embassy. Ozolins was saved, according to the assurances of the Stockholm newspapers, by a penknife with which he opened the door, and fled.

For greater persuasiveness the newspapers supplied this mendacious story with photographs. One of them gave a map of the route along which Ozolins allegedly fled; another showed the workshop where he had allegedly disappeared; still another showed a "witness" who allegedly saw two Soviet Embassy automobiles chasing Ozolins. The appropriate measures were taken to ensure wide dissemination of this slander. The issue of the social democratic newspaper Aftontidningen with the fable about Ozolins was distributed free of charge in the workers' districts of Stockholm.

However, the Stockholm police soon had to testify that Ozolins was fleeing, not from Soviet Embassy officials but from Swedish policemen. According to the latest reports in the very same Aftontidningen, Ozolins has been convicted by a Swedish court for common crimes.

Thus, this anti-Soviet provocation ended in a scandalous farce.

But no sooner had the Ozolins "story" left the pages of the Stockholm press than the newspaper Expressen published the following anti-Soviet hoax, announcing that the Russians had "kidnapped" a metalworker of a Hallstahammar factory. And again the slanderers cut a sorry figure. The Swedish State Commission for the Affairs of Foreigners was compelled to explain officially that the worker "who was allegedly kidnapped by Russians left Stockholm for the east Oct. 12, 1951, in a perfectly lawful manner."

To replace the "kidnapped worker" there next appeared in Stockholms-Tidningen a certain lumberman, alias a paperhanger, Bertil Lundgren, who since 1942 had allegedly been a "Russian agent" maintaining contact with a Soviet Embassy employee romantically named "Roland." The provocative composition of Stockholms-Tidningen lasted only a few hours, after which even the completely Americanized Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter renounced it, admitting that this whole story was a "complete bluff." Lundgren himself stated that no "Roland" existed, that he had had no contact with representatives of foreign embassies and that all this was a complete fabrication.

Having suffered yet another fiasco, the reactionary Swedish press set about inventing new detective stories. Dagens Nyheter also decided to try its luck in this genre. With a purely American sweep this newspaper decided to excel all its rivals. It invented the "kidnapping" by Soviet Embassy employees of Fogelberg, a 17-year-old student of a Stockholm secondary school.

The next day all Stockholm newspapers were compelled to deny this brazen hoax. Even Dagens Nyheter itself was reluctantly compelled to do so.

Thus, the Swedish reactionary press day after day busies itself with anti-Soviet prevarication. Today it lies, tomorrow it confesses that it lied and starts lying again. The slanderers

have their own purpose they print their lies with large headlines and in the most prominent places, but they publish the admissions of their lies in small print and in such a way as to be passed unnoticed.

Encouraged by their impunity, the hooligans exercise not only on the pages of newspapers but also on the streets of Stockholm. Not so long ago the windows of the Soviet Embassy Club in Stockholm were smashed "by persons unknown." Windows and glass doors in the embassy building itself also suffered. Despite the fact that these bandit sallies have been repeated several times, the Swedish authorities have not been able to discover the culprits. But the hooligans and provocateurs do not restrict themselves to breaking windows. Things go as far as police agents' pestering Soviet Embassy employees on the streets and indulging in all kinds of provocative tricks.

The Swedish authorities not only do not find it necessary to bring charges against those who permit brazen anti-Soviet sallies, but even assist them in all ways.

Could the Swedish Telegraph Bureau and a number of Swedish newspapers have spread the absurd and insulting fabrications about Soviet Embassy officials without the knowledge of appropriate official circles?

The Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, it is true, is obliged a little later to deny all these absurd conjectures and slanderous ravings. But the denial of these dastardly fabrications by the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs is done according to the same formula used for denials in Swedish newspapers when they are obliged to admit the falsity of rubbish which they have spread. The denial by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is usually made in a purposely unintelligible and nebulous style in order, as the saying goes, to preserve the air of innocence and still make capital.

There can be no doubt that there is a direct link between all this slanderous campaign and the position of the Swedish ruling circles. It is not by chance that speeches by government representatives resound in the Riksdag, encouraging the spy hysteria being spread by the reactionary press. It is evident that the Prime Minister did not make a trip recently to the United States for nothing.

Judging by everything, certain Swedish circles, in deference to their overseas patrons, calculate to gain something from such hostile sniping attacks on the Soviet Union. Without being partial to the devices they use, they are resorting to all kinds of insinuations and absurd fabrications, although everyone can see right through them.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States

RACISM IN THE SERVICE OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM.— On the Books 'America's Racist Laws—Weapon of National Oppression' and 'We Charge Genocide.' (Review by P. Chuvikov. Pravda, June 2, p. 3. 1900 words. Condensed text: ...) ... The bestial racist policy, which the U.S. rulers pursue in regard to the national minorities in America and which they use as an instrument of aggression, evokes protest from the advanced public. Recently several books by American authors have appeared, exposing the racist laws and policy of American imperialism. In 1951 H. Aptheker, an associate editor of the progressive magazine Masses & Mainstream, published a pamphlet entitled "America's Racist Laws—Weapon of National Oppression." At the end of 1951 the Civil Rights Congress of the U.S.A. addressed a petition, signed by 88 Negro leaders, to the U.N. General Assembly that the U.S. government be condemned for genocide. This appeal was published in 1952 by a certain progressive publishing house in the U.S.A. as a book entitled "We Charge Genocide." ...

The racist character of American legislation is convincingly revealed by H. Aptheker in his analysis of laws in force in the U.S.A. relating to the so-called "percentage composition of the blood." The author relates that the laws of the state of Georgia state: "The term 'white' refers only to those persons of white or Caucasian race whose veins, it can be said with certainty, contain no traces of Negro, African, West Indian, Mongolian, Japanese or Chinese blood."

Such an analysis of "pure American blood" and the warning

against "mixing" it under threat of criminal punishment exists not only in the state of Georgia but everywhere. In the state of Virginia there is a law called "Act for Preserving the Purity of the Race." This law states: "The registrar of the civil statutes in the state must in the shortest possible time after the present law goes into effect draw up a form in which it must be pointed out to which race persons belong***; if a given person belongs to some kind of mixed race, if there is a mixture of blood, then that form must indicate the race of his parents or of some more distant ancestor, in order to determine in which generation such a mixture occurred." Filling out the form incorrectly prescribes one year's imprisonment.

Basing himself on an analysis of state laws, the author states that in 36 American states marriages between Negroes and whites are forbidden. Violation of this ban entails criminal punishment. Article 492 of the criminal code of Texas stipulates: "If a person of the white race and a person of the Negro race consciously enter into marriage within the confines of this state or, entering into marriage in the state or outside the state, they live together as man and wife within the confines of this state, they are subject to imprisonment of from two to five years." In 15 states of the U.S.A. marriages are forbidden between white persons and persons belonging to the "Mongolian" or "Oriental" race.

It is obvious that the American rulers, the same as the Hitlerites, earnestly pursue the policy of so-called "pure" race and blood, which is used to justify the bestial annihilation of "inferior" people and to train fascist bands of pogromists and murderers. ...

The book "We Charge Genocide" reveals the shameful practice of implementing the racist ideology and policy in the United States of America. The utterances of the Black-Hundred American hoodlums and the cases of crimes cited by Negro progressives in the book "We Charge Genocide" show a monstrous picture of crimes. They show that the racist, misanthropic ideology and practice of the American fascists are in no way second to the Hitlerite atrocities and in a number of instances surpass them.

The book cites numerous examples of the horrors to which peoples enslaved by American imperialism are subjected. In this document Negro figures ask the U.N. to put an end to national oppression, to the denial of rights and to the slave status of the 15,000,000 Negroes in the U.S.A. They describe how the activity of terrorist organizations operating in the U.S.A. is aimed at the murder of peaceful inhabitants. One of these murderers, a certain Harrison, known under the alias of "the railroad evangelist," cynically stated at a Ku-Klux Klan meeting: "From the standpoint of religion the murder of a Negro is not a sin because a Negro is the same as a dog." Another murderer, Nash, declared at the same meeting that he hoped he "would not have to kill all the Negroes in the South single-handed. I hope for some help from my Ku-Klux Klan brothers." These misanthropic statements are surpassed by that of the pogromist Loomis, who said in speaking of the plans of the American racists before the "federal council" of the Ku-Klux Klan: "We hope to ship all Negroes back to Africa on boats with delayed-action bombs—"

These and similar statements by the American bandits are well known to the authorities. However, the American authorities do not prohibit, but support and inflame such propaganda. It is not surprising that unbridled, organized banditry thrives in America. ...

A land of racist laws, pogroms and cruel exploitation—such is imperialist America, such is its portrayal in the books under review. ...

The extermination of the peaceful citizens of Korea and China is arousing profound hatred for the American cannibals among the working people. The employment of germ devices against the peaceful population of Korea and China, the annihilation of prisoners of war on Koje Island and in other American death camps show that the American imperialists have surpassed the Hitlerite brigands. The facts testify that they intend to carry out their bloody plans for the total extermination of peoples on a still wider scale than the Hitlerites did. A report from Tokyo, published in the Soviet press, indicates that the American

(Continued on Page 33)

International Children's Day

[Pravda May 31-June 2 and Izvestia May 31 and June 1 and 3 carry a total of five reports of meetings, two editorials and three feature articles on International Children's Day. A sample item:]

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY.—Meeting in Hall of Columns of House of Unions. (Pravda, June 2, p. 2. 450 words. Condensed text:) Like millions of ordinary people throughout the world, the working people of our country celebrated International Children's Day June 1. A meeting of the women's *aktiv*, educational workers and Young Pioneer officials of Moscow took place in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions. ...

A report on International Children's Day was given by Comrade Zuyeva, a member of the Presidium of the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women. ...

Those present at the meeting listened with great attention to the speech of Elsa Zeisser, head of the delegation of educational workers from the German People's Democratic Republic now in Moscow. She stated that German youth is striving and will continue to strive for peace, against preparations for a new war and for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

Comrade Tumanova, Secretary of the Young Communist League Central Committee, Comrade Dyakonov, professor at Medical Institute No. 2, and the writer Konstantin Fedin also spoke at the meeting.

All the speakers declared that Soviet people are educating and will continue to educate their children in the spirit of boundless love for our beautiful motherland, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and friendship between peoples. ...

Packed meetings of the women's *aktiv*, educational workers and Young Pioneer officials devoted to International Children's Day also took place in Kiev, Baku, Tashkent, Riga, Stalinabad, Frunze and other cities throughout the country. ...

Communist Party

ON COMMUNISTS WHO HAVE LOST SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY. (By Staff Correspondents A. Chernichenko and O. Fomina. Pravda, May 29, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) Kiev—In Kiev there are dozens of primary Party units in apartment-house managements. As a rule these Party organizations have many members; some of them comprise as many as 100 or more Party members and candidates. But even in such large organizations it is difficult to find one or two Communists who work directly in the house managements. In a number of organizations you won't find any.

Disabled veterans and workers and housewives are among those registered in these Party organizations. But they are not to the purpose here. For some incomprehensible reason there are people in these organizations who have long shunned any useful public labor. Neither the secretaries of the primary Party units nor those of the district Party committees can explain by what means they live.

In Apartment House Management No. 2042 of Kaganovich Borough I. A. Kholodenko was removed as superintendent because of disorganized work. Several months have passed but Kholodenko has not thought of going into other work and neither the Party organization nor the Kaganovich District Party Committee has taken any steps in this matter.

For a long time chemical engineer F. M. Mokhort, teacher N. S. Freger, locomotive repairman Ye. I. Shulgin, machinist Kh. Ya. Shakhnovskaya and many others have not worked and do not want to work. The Soviet state has given each of them an education and a specialized occupation, but some have refused to go to work in accordance with the directives of the ministries and departments, others are looking for highly paid positions and a third group simply loves an idle life.

Other strange manifestations are also found in the house managements' Party organizations. There are still Communists

who, in order to avoid active Party work, try to register in the Party not according to their place in work but rather according to their place of residence.

In some cases certain candidates for Party membership who work in factories and institutions do not submit application for full membership in the Party for years, but then, giving up their work, register in the house management's Party organization and there they begin at once to "arrange" for full membership in the Party.

Many house management Party organizations are concerned with everything except questions of Party and political work. They supplant the managers of houses and attend to minor problems.

The Kiev City Party Committee and many borough Party committees are not interested in the house managements' Party organizations and do not look into their work. As a result most of these Party organizations do their work badly; many of them have become refuges for those who do not want to do useful labor or raise their ideological level, a refuge for idlers and hypocrites with Party cards.

Party Life: SUPPORT CRITICISM NOT IN WORDS BUT IN DEEDS. (By Staff Correspondent V. Seleznev. Pravda, June 2, p. 2. 950 words. Summary:) Ufa—At every plenary session of the Ufa City Party Committee and at meetings of the *aktiv* the officials of the city Party committee acknowledge that criticism and self-criticism are inadequately developed in the city organization. Unfortunately, however, the city committee and some of the borough committees continue to ignore rank-and-file Communists, often fail to respond to warnings from the public and fail to instill in the secretaries of the primary Party units a correct attitude toward criticism and self-criticism.

Take the primary Party unit at the Dairy Industry Trust, for example. The officials of this Party organization have accepted the nepotism and antistate practices of trust manager Yerilin and his cohorts. All criticism is suppressed.

Seeing that it was futile to expect help from Comrade Verkhovets, secretary of the Party unit, inasmuch as he kowtowed to Yerilin, some Communists began to warn the Zhdanov Borough Committee and Ufa City Party Committee late in 1951 about irregularities at the trust. One would have expected the secretaries of these committees to take advantage of this opportunity for supporting criticism from below, but they did not.

The Communists then wrote a letter to the newspaper Sovetskaya Bashkiria [Soviet Bashkiria], which printed an article criticizing the situation at the trust. Did the officials of the borough and city committees now investigate the situation and help the trust's Party organization to remedy the situation? Not at all. Evidently the city Party committee felt that the voice of the public was not worthy of its attention, while the borough committee merely ordered the trust's Party organization to discuss the newspaper article.

As might have been expected, the suppressors of criticism began to deny the allegations during the meeting at which the article was discussed. Trust manager Yerilin declared that the article was biased, while assistant manager Stepanov said that it was well written but inaccurate. Party unit secretary Comrade Verkhovets was not outstanding for his principled approach either. The resolution adopted formerly acknowledged that the newspaper's criticism was correct, but went on to list the trust's work and its "successes" in great detail.

The borough and city committees were satisfied with this resolution, but shortly afterward investigating agencies arrested trust manager Yerilin and supply department head Revinsky. It seemed that the Communists had been right in warning about irregularities at the trust, about embezzlement of public property. What conclusion did the city and borough committee officials draw from their major error? None whatsoever. Nothing has changed either in the trust or in the Party organization.

Communists who are officials of the Bashkir Union of Consumers' Cooperatives have warned the bureau of their

Party organization repeatedly about serious shortcomings in the work of the cooperative and about flagrant violation of state discipline. Everyone knows, for example, that mechanized lumber camp director Libman selects personnel he likes, abuses his position and deliberately abets embezzlers, but the cooperative's board and Comrade Denmukhametov, its chairman, seek in every way to whitewash Libman and to ward off his just punishment. The Party bureau ignores warnings from the Communists and tolerates the shortcomings.

All this is known by the Ufa City Party Committee and the Kirov Borough Party Committee, but they tolerate it, do not help the Communists in the cooperative to develop criticism and self-criticism and do not teach them to solve problems in the Bolshevik way.

In May, 1951, the plenary session of the Kirov Borough Party Committee discussed shortcomings and means of improving the work of the Party organizations of Soviet institutions. The session's resolution stated that the borough committee bureau and the primary Party units were not developing criticism of shortcomings adequately and that they did little to teach employees how to learn from their own mistakes. It was pointed out in particular that labor discipline in the republic Ministry of Justice was unsatisfactory and that there were delays and red tape in handling letters from the working people, while the ministry's Party organization overlooked shortcomings in the ministry and was not mobilizing the employees to eliminate shortcomings.

A year has passed, but nothing has changed for the better. Recently the borough committee bureau heard a report by Comrade Safiulin, secretary of the Party organization, on fulfillment of the plenary session's resolution, and again it pointed out the shortcomings of the year before and again it recommended more criticism and self-criticism.

The borough committee did not reveal the reason for unsatisfactory fulfillment of the plenary session's resolution. The reason is that officials in the ministry are brushing off criticism. Comrade Safiulin's numerous attempts to have a Party meeting discuss the ministry's handling of complaints have been rebuffed by Minister Comrade Rakhmatullin. The Minister is afraid that the meeting might criticize him, since he is a Communist.

By failing to support criticism from below and by not taking effective measures after each warning, the Ufa City Party Committee and several of the borough committees are retarding the development of criticism and shielding violators of Party and state discipline.

PLENARY SESSION OF LENINGRAD CITY PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, May 29, p. 2. Complete text:) Leningrad—A plenary session of the Leningrad City Party Committee heard and discussed a report by Comrade Shumilov, Secretary of the Neva Borough Party Committee, on the district Party committee's work with the secretaries of the primary Party organizations.

The report and speeches by participants in the plenary session showed that much has been done in the Leningrad city Party organizations to strengthen the primary Party units. The borough Party committees have given better guidance to the primary Party units and helped them improve Party organizational and political work in a concrete way. Considerably more attention is now being given to the selection and training of secretaries of primary Party units. The borough Party committees discuss the reports of the primary Party units more often.

Those who spoke at the plenary session pointed out at the same time that there are still serious shortcomings in the borough Party committee's work with the secretaries of the primary units. The city's borough Party committees, including that of Neva Borough, direct the secretaries of the primary Party units in an undiscriminating way. Seminar studies are held on the same theme for comrades who have just been elected secretaries and for those who have been doing executive work for a number of years, for secretaries of Party organizations of industrial enterprises and of scientific research institutes, higher educational institutions, etc. This reduces the effectiveness of the seminars as one of the important forms of study by lower Party aktivs.

Only the continuous and vital liaison between the borough

Party committees and the primary organizations makes it possible to study the state of affairs profoundly, to reveal shortcomings in time and to teach cadres in practice the correct methods of work. The fact is that instructors of some borough Party committees rarely help the secretaries of primary Party units prepare meetings or organize political work.

There are still many defects in organizing the theoretical studies of secretaries of primary Party organizations. The Neva Borough Party Committee does not check up on the way the studies are going, and as a result many comrades either stop studying or fall far behind in their individual study plan. The borough Party committee is not concerned with creating conditions for the members' studies.

The plenary session sharply criticized the shortcomings in selecting cadres. There are still frequent changes in secretaries of primary Party units. The participants in the plenary session made suggestions for improving the practice of hearing the reports of primary Party organizations at meetings of the borough Party committee bureau.

It was noted that the city Party committee and particularly its departments give little help to the primary Party units.

The city Party committee often calls meetings of secretaries of borough Party committees, but as a rule only economic questions are discussed and problems of the ideological work of Party organizations are not put forward.

The plenary session adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed.

(Editorial)—TRAIN CADRES TO BE EXACTING. (Pravda, May 28, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... Party organizations have achieved considerable successes in training and educating Bolshevik personnel in all sectors of economic and cultural work.

It would, however, be incorrect to fail to see the major shortcomings in the work of Party organizations in training and educating personnel. Some Party organizations and their officials fail to take an exacting attitude toward personnel and sometimes are tolerant of bad discipline, glossing over the errors of officials and keeping them beyond the range of criticism. As a result violations of state discipline, which result in failure to fulfill plan quotas, production of inferior goods and other intolerable shortcomings, occur at a number of enterprises.

Last year the Chelyabinsk Mining Construction Trust failed to fulfill the plan for housing and cultural-welfare construction for the workers of the Kopeisk mine. In an effort to evade responsibility for violating the state plan, and with the connivance of the client, Comrade Pankratov, manager of the Kopeisk Coal Trust, the officials of the trust—manager Comrade Mosyagin and chief engineer Comrade Musatin—fraudulently registered as having been put into commission buildings which were not even finished. Comrade Zverev, Vice-Chairman of the Kopeisk City Soviet, although he knew about the antistate actions of these officials, approved the fraudulent reports submitted to him. Comrade Novikov, Secretary of the Kopeisk City Party Committee, also played a strange role in this affair. Instead of unmasking the people responsible for abuses he decided to spare their feelings and adopted a tolerant and complacent attitude toward their errors. ...

The Communist Party teaches personnel Bolshevik conscientiousness and intolerance of shortcomings and errors. If a Communist is convinced that he is right it is his duty, without regard for anyone else's opinion, to act in the way his reason and conscience dictate. If his actions are in harmony with the ideas, resolutions and directives of the Party, then no one and nothing must deflect him from the true path.

In all their practical work our cadres must warn others against shortcomings and errors and try not to commit them. But once errors have occurred they must be honestly and openly admitted, correct conclusions must be drawn from them and they must be eliminated. ...

Local Party organizations, displaying solicitude for the training of personnel, are increasing their strictness toward them and instructing them in practical work. But there are still instances in which Party organizations fail to administer timely correction to officials who have made mistakes, as

a result of which the mistakes have a chance to spread. Thus it was, for instance, with Comrade Rudenko, former secretary of the Inzhavino District Party Committee in Tambov Province. ...

It is the duty of Party organizations to inculcate in officials a state approach to all things, to demand that they perform precisely the tasks entrusted to them and strictly observe Party and state discipline. A vigorous struggle must be waged against irresponsibility as regards official obligations and fulfillment of assigned plans and tasks. ...

MOSCOW CITY PARTY COMMITTEE COURSES FOR PROPAGANDISTS. (Pravda, May 30, p. 2. Complete text:) The Party history courses for propagandists organized by the Moscow City Party Committee began May 29 with a lecture by P. N. Pospelov, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, on "The History of the Communist Party—Marxism-Leninism in Action."

The courses are being attended by about 800 consultants and leaders of study circles and seminars. In the course of a month the propagandists are to hear lectures on the ideological, organizational and tactical foundations of the Bolshevik party and on its struggle for the industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture. A prominent place is being given to topics dealing with the Bolshevik party in the struggle for the building of socialism in our country and the gradual transition to communism. Lectures will also be given on dialectical and historical materialism.

The schedule of propagandist courses includes lectures on international affairs and on the methods and practices of propaganda work.—(Tass).

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'AN ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT OF A PARTY COMMITTEE.'* (Pravda, May 30, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Vladimir Province Party Committee has discussed the article entitled "An Economic Department of a Party Committee," published in Pravda April 3, 1952, and has found the criticism of serious shortcomings in the work of the province committee's agricultural department to be correct.

The bureau's resolution points out that the province committee's agricultural department undertakes to solve many problems of an administrative nature. The bureau further points out that such shortcomings also obtain in the work of other departments of the province committee.

Comrade Stepanov, head of the province Party committee's agricultural department, has been advised to eliminate the shortcomings in the work of the department, to put an end to bureaucratic work methods and the practice of supplanting the Soviet and agricultural agencies. Officials of the department should concentrate their attention on checkups by the district Party committees and Soviet and agricultural agencies on the fulfillment of directives of the Party and government and resolutions of the province Party committee on agricultural matters, on the selection and assignment of agricultural personnel and on helping the district committees to improve the work of the Party organizations of the state and collective farms and Machine and Tractor Stations.

The bureau of the province committee has charged the heads of the province committee departments with discussing the report "An Economic Department of a Party Committee" at conferences of province committee officials and with outlining measures for eliminating shortcomings in the work of the departments.

The province Soviet executive committee has been instructed to increase the responsibility of Soviet and agricultural agencies for the work assigned to them and to ensure punctual and effective solution of problems of agriculture by them.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'CALL SUPPRESSORS OF CRITICISM TO ORDER.'† (Pravda, June 2, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Tallinn City Party Committee has discussed the article "Call Suppressors of Criticism to

Order," published in Pravda April 19, 1952, and has acknowledged the facts contained in it to be correct.

Party member Comrade Bessmelnitsyn, director of the republic office of the Chief Oil Supply Administration, and Party member Comrade Seisk, former manager of the Savi Factory, have received severe Party reprimands.

Comrades Tsygankov and Karki, Secretaries of Central Borough Party Committee, Tallinn, have been called to task for their lack of principle in dealing with statements by workers concerning cases of suppression of criticism.

State and Law

Deputy's Forum: CONCERNING ORDINANCES PASSED BY LOCAL SOVIETS. (By V. Tolochko, Deputy to Minsk City Soviet. Izvestia, May 28, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Minsk— ... In my opinion present ordinance practices require improvements and revision. This is a matter of major shortcomings not only in the adoption and issuance of ordinances by local Soviets but also in the enforcement of them; it is a matter of variations in practices which prevent further strengthening of Soviet legal procedure.

It is known that local government agencies exercise authority on the basis of special statutes confirmed by the Presidiums of the Union republic Supreme Soviets. These statutes define jurisdiction and the procedure for adopting and publishing ordinances. The executive committees themselves have the right to decide the questions on which they will adopt ordinances.

Unfortunately, many local Soviet executive committees make incorrect use of this right to "decide." They often simplify this matter so far that they fail to adopt ordinances on important matters relating to public order, welfare, etc. On the other hand, they adopt ordinances in cases where they are not at all necessary.

A feuilleton was once published in the newspapers, entitled "Give Me a Light, Fellow," which expressed justified indignation at the fact that children were allowed to buy cigarettes and even alcoholic beverages in stores. It seems that such sales to children are not banned in many cities and districts even now. The local Soviet executive committees are not exercising their right to issue ordinances stating the responsibility of adults for the conduct of children.

Officials of local Soviet executive committees should investigate complaints about individual citizens who are not observing the rules of community living and who disturb the leisure hours of their neighbors. Investigation of complaints shows that rules for conduct of tenants in large apartment houses and dormitories are laid down in by no means all instances.

Those executive committees which overlook matters of concern to the broad public abet violators of Soviet law in one way or another.

The executive committees have special commissions for investigating violations of ordinances. They are headed by the heads of the militia departments and have Deputies and members of the Soviet executive committees as members. These commissions are supposed to influence persons who are not living up to their responsibilities. Actually, however, many commissions work in a bureaucratic way, merely setting the fines to be paid for violation of various executive committee ordinances.

For some reason the commissions usually hold their meetings behind closed doors. It would be much better if the commissions were to evoke public opinion against lawbreakers and to take advantage of the educational strength of the community.

Special mention must be made of the types of penalties. I have studied a large number of ordinances passed by local Soviet executive committees, and not once have I found an instance of the use of public censure and a statement in the press, despite the fact that this measure is a very effective one in Soviet society. It turns out that there are no provisions for such action in the statutes not only of Belorussia but of other republics as well.

In speaking of the commissions one cannot ignore the organizational aspect of the question. The commissions do not have

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 14, p. 24.
† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 16, pp. 20-21

permanent employees. There is no one to see that decisions are carried out. It is no wonder, therefore, that more than half of all resolutions adopted by the commissions in the city of Minsk, for example, are not carried out.

What is more, matters investigated by the commissions are not studied in advance but are discussed "on the run." The validity of indictments is not checked but is left entirely to the consciences of those who draw up the charges. Such a situation cannot help but lead to errors in resolutions. The fact that such errors exist can be seen from the rescinding of resolutions of commissions by the district executive committees and people's courts.

It is essential that every district and city executive committee have a lawyer on its staff. The lack of such persons leads to major errors. Often confusion is caused by the adoption of undesirable ordinances. ...

In addition to the executive committees, representatives of the fire-fighting, public health, veterinary and other inspection organizations also have duties of ordinance enforcement.

The administrative commissions handle matters as groups, and there are two other bodies to which appeal can be made from their decisions: the district executive committee and the people's court. The inspectors of the various inspection organizations, however, handle matters individually. They impose fines of as much as 300 to 500 rubles, from which there is no appeal. Decisions reached by individuals in rating violations are frequently erroneous and sometimes depend on the character or mood of the inspector. It would be more sensible to have these matters handled by the commissions, upon the motion of the inspectors concerned.

There are still great variations in the ordinances of the local Soviets of the various republics. In Belorussia, for example, ordinances are effective for only one year, while in the Russian and a number of other republics they are effective for two years. In view of the fact that the local Soviets hold office for two years, it would be logical to have ordinances effective for the same period.

The maximum fine for violation of ordinances in cities of Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and other republics is 100 rubles, while in Ashkhabad and Tashkent it takes the form of 30 days' compulsory and corrective labor. Corrective labor as a penalty for ordinance violations is in direct violation of the civil rights established by the U.S.S.R. Constitution.

This is why it is essential to improve the ordinance work of the local Soviets. This is very important work and must be oriented toward training every Soviet citizen in the spirit of responsibility for his own behavior toward society and his fellow citizens.

Work of the Soviets: 'IN PLACE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RESOLUTION—' (By A. Kamensky, Director of General Inspection Department, City of Molotov Public Prosecutor's Office. *Izvestia*, May 29, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) Everyone knows the importance of group action in the work of the local Soviet executive committees. It enables the committees to get to the core of matters and to guide economic and cultural work more accurately and successfully.

Numerous instances in the work of the Molotov City Soviet Executive Committee show that the group action principle is consistently violated, being frequently supplanted by autocratic dispositions by the chairman and vice-chairmen. They issue orders not only with regard to the Soviet apparatus itself but also in fields outside their jurisdiction and authority.

Comrade Zaitsev, chairman, and Comrades Drozdov, Luzhbin and Ichetkin, vice-chairmen, determine the size of staffs of stores and approve plans and estimates totaling almost 1,000,000 rubles for repairs on city installations. On Jan. 24, 1952, Vice-Chairman Comrade Luzhbin approved allocations of 809,000 rubles for repairs on the water and sewer systems, while on Jan. 30 Comrade Ichetkin approved an estimate of 798,000 rubles for repairs on housing belonging to the local Soviets.

The chairman and vice-chairmen appoint administrative officials without discussing such matters at sessions of the executive committee. Things have reached a pass where

the committee officials alter resolutions adopted at sessions of the executive committee. On Jan. 24 the executive committee approved the size of staffs for the city and borough Soviets and their departments for 1952. Among other things its resolution went on: "The heads of departments and the directors of administrations are charged with ensuring strict economy in administrative and economic expenditures and warned that additional funds will not be allocated for these purposes."

On Feb. 16, however, Vice-Chairman Drozdov issued the following order: "In place of Executive Committee Resolution No. 36 of Jan. 24, 1952, the budget of expenditures*** by the public health department is extended by 2000 rubles." Later Comrade Drozdov blithely extended the budget of expenditures by the education department and the department of architectural affairs, and on March 27 he ordered a change in the plan for retail trade turnover which had been approved by the executive committee.

The documents submitted by the committees certifying new housing as ready for occupancy are approved in great numbers in the same autocratic way, so that neither the Deputies to the city Soviet nor the members of the executive committee know anything about them.

This supplanting of group action by the autocratic dispositions of the chairman and vice-chairmen of the city Soviet executive committee is becoming more and more widespread. Where 254 such dispositions were issued in 1951, a total of 115 were issued during the first quarter of 1952.

Because they settle many important questions on the run and without taking account of the opinions of the members of the executive committee, the standing committees, the heads of departments or interested organizations, the heads of the executive committee make serious mistakes. This incorrect method of operation by the Molotov City Soviet Executive Committee should be sharply condemned.

NECESSARY CONCLUSIONS NOT DRAWN FROM CRITICISM. (By Staff Correspondent A. Chernyshov. *Izvestia*, May 31, p. 2. 600 words. Summary:) Voronezh—On May 23 *Izvestia* published an article entitled "Why Session of Voronezh City Soviet Was Not Held."* This article criticized the city Soviet executive committee for its formal, bureaucratic attitude toward the preparation and holding of a regular session, which led to violation of the principles of Soviet democracy and caused the session to be disrupted twice.

The session met for a third time on May 26, and the *Izvestia* article was first on the agenda. The Deputies had a right to expect that the article would be discussed at the session and that the executive committee's incorrect methods would be condemned and the proper lessons drawn from the criticism. This was all the more necessary in view of the fact that the Russian Republic Council of Ministers had recently criticized the executive committee for poor work in preparing for sessions.

Nothing of the sort took place. Comrade Osipov, chairman of the city executive committee, reported the article only briefly, did not reveal the reasons for violation of Soviet democracy at the earlier session and did not report on measures taken to prevent similar violations in the future. The draft resolution submitted by Comrade Osipov also said nothing about this but made only passing reference to those specifically responsible for disruption of the earlier session: to Deputies who had allegedly shown "lack of discipline." Comrade Osipov's draft resolution clearly reflected the desire of the city executive committee to blame the Deputies and to deflect criticism from itself.

Deputy Kalinin, who presided at the session, hastily put the draft resolution to a vote, and it was adopted. But when the report on the second question on the agenda—fulfillment of the city budget for 1951 and approval of the budget for 1952—had been heard, Comrade Kalinin read out a note handed to him by a group of Deputies:

"Why was there no discussion of the first question? Our resolution states that the *Izvestia* article was discussed, but it was not. Is this not a formal reaction to the article published in *Izvestia*?"

The session was thus compelled to return to the first question on the agenda, and Deputy K. P. Zhukov spoke, declaring

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 21, p. 19.

that the session had indeed been hasty about adopting the resolution on the first question. The impression might be conveyed, he said, that the Deputies were to blame for disruption of the earlier session inasmuch as the resolution called the attention of the Deputies to their lack of discipline.

"But what about those really guilty of disrupting the session: the city executive committee?" asked Comrade Zhukov, recommending an addition to the resolution which would call the attention of Comrade Osipov, of Vice-Chairmen Comrades Belsky, Novikov, Vereshchagin, Fetisov, and Komarov, and of Secretary Comrade Kharchev to their formal, bureaucratic attitude toward preparing for sessions and require that they radically improve their work, in particular that of preparing for sessions of the city Soviet.

No one wished to have the floor after Deputy K. P. Zhukov had spoken. The haste with which the question had been handled had had its effect. Instead of serving to encourage the Deputies to discuss the work of the executive committee and its officials the question had been shelved, and the necessary conclusions were not drawn from the criticism.

The fact that the Voronezh Province Executive Committee has not yet reacted in any way to the Izvestia report is worthy of attention.

(Feuilleton)—TERESHKIN'S FORGERIES. (By I. Ryabov. Pravda, May 28, p. 2. 1100 words. Condensed text:) Alexander Grigoryevich Tereshkin protests his fate. He considers himself offended. He was offended in the city of Mozhaisk: expelled from the Party and brought into court. He is being offended in Moscow: Moscow does not believe his tears. The "formalists" and "bureaucrats" refuse to restore his rights as a Party member. He is irritated and angry, and he writes letters to the Party committees demanding his vindication and the punishment of those who had the temerity to cast doubt upon the name of Tereshkin.

Tereshkin goes over his life stage by stage. He joined the Young Communist League more than 30 years ago and the Party five years later. He was assistant manager of a hosiery mill in Moscow and from Moscow was sent to Istra to manage a garment mill. He went from Istra to Mozhaisk, where he managed the district industrial combine for almost a year and a half. When he filled out his last questionnaire Alexander Grigoryevich wrote "elementary" in the space after "education." . . .

Yes, he is indeed a self-made man, this person who modestly writes down in the questionnaire that he comes from a Tambov village and missed out on his education. The things he did in Mozhaisk show the agility of Tereshkin's mind, its resourcefulness and flights of fancy. He was not manager of the industrial combine for very long, but even so he managed to cause it losses totaling 264,000 rubles. Tereshkin did not work long in Mozhaisk, but he managed to surround himself with such experts at embezzling state funds that one is simply amazed at the dexterity of their hands and the extent of their imagination.

Head Bookkeeper Georgy Dikov, Warehouse Manager Ivan Tadynkin (who was also manager of the retail outlet) and Cashier Serafima Chukhustova all did something fabulous in the little town when they fell in with the combine manager.

According to the plans of the industrial combine people, a gypsy camp near Mozhaisk was to make a radical change in its way of life, to renounce its traditions and customs, to learn new trades and to abandon the whip, tambourine and cards for the hammer and cutting tool. The district industrial combine gave the gypsies a subcontract for stove kettles and lavishly financed this workers' artel. A flood of money poured from the till of the industrial combine into the camp. The kettles were made of materials supplied by the combine officials, who also shipped the finished product off to fishing artels in Murmansk, Tyumen and Krasnoyarsk. The fishermen, thank the Lord, did not cook their food in the kettles sent from Mozhaisk. Their stomachs could not have survived food cooked in this corroded, rusty ware!

The gypsies did not wait to hear the protests of the Murmansk and Siberian fishermen or to receive their just reward for such miserable work. They left Mozhaisk District for parts unknown, and if one is to believe Tereshkin and Dikov, these officials of the industrial combine took after the

gypsy camp but their automobile was unable to overtake the noisy band, which was moving by horse-drawn cart and on foot.

If one is to believe—But perhaps there were no gypsies at all! Was there really a Chistyakov? And who ever had had a look at Mikhai? And was there a Filigrant in Mozhaisk? Maybe they were dead souls who figured in the financial reports drawn up by the combine's head bookkeeper and approved by the manager. The investigation and trial established that many of the signatures in these reports were forged and that the money from the combine's funds went not to the gypsies but to the crooks who had set themselves up in the combine and had established a "graft fund" there. (Incidentally, this fund also contained money from speculative deals in felt boots manufactured and sold by the combine.)

Some gypsies really were in Mozhaisk, had an order for kettles from the combine and received a generous reward for their faulty work before leaving the Mozhaisk area, but Filigrant, Mikhai, Chistyakov and several others were pure fiction.

"Dikov thought them up," Tereshkin maintained in court.

The manager denied that he had thought up any of the names for the dead souls. After all, he had only an "elementary" education! He had never read Gogol at all! What did he know about Chichikov? And—can you beat it—he got away with it! Dikov was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in corrective labor camps and Tadynkin to ten years, but Tereshkin spent a year and five months in custody and is now bustling about, seeking reinstatement in the Party. He considers himself offended and demands punishment for those who offended him.

Weren't the judges a bit lenient with him?

Doesn't Tereshkin's brazen behavior stem from the liberal attitude of the court toward his role in the affair of the Mozhaisk dead souls?

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET.—On Formation of Ufa and Sterlitamak Provinces Within Bashkir Autonomous Republic. (Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR, June 12, p. 4. Complete text:) Resolved, to approve the petition of the Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet on the formation of two provinces within the Bashkir Autonomous Republic:

(1) To form Ufa Province with center in the city of Ufa.

To include in Ufa Province: the city of Ufa (leaving it a city under autonomous republic jurisdiction), the cities of Oktyabrsky and Chernikovsk, and the following districts: Alsheyev, Askino, Baikibashevo, Bakaly, Baltachevo, Belebei Belokatai, Bishbulyak, Birsk, Blagovarsk, Blagoveshchensk, Buzdyak, Burayev, Davlekanovo, Duvan, Dyurtyuli, Yermekeyevo, Iglino, Ilish, Kaltasy, Kandry, Karadelsky, Kigi, Krasnokamsk, Kushnarenkovo, Mechetly, Mishkino, Nurimanovo, Pokrovka, Salavat, Tatyshly, Tuimazy, Ulu-Telyak, Ufa, Chekmagush, Chishmy, Sharang and Yanaul.

(2) To form Sterlitamak Province with center in the city of Sterlitamak.

To include in Sterlitamak Province: the cities of Sterlitamak, Beloretsk and Ishimbai, and the following districts: Abzanovo, Abzerilovo, Arkhangelskoye, Aurgazy, Baimak, Beloretsk, Buzoviyazy, Burzyan, Voskresenskoye, Gafury, Zianchurino, Zilair, Karmaskaly, Kugarchi, Kuyurgazy, Makarovo, Matrayevo, Meleuz, Miyaki, Sterlibashevo, Sterlitamak, Uchaly, Fedorovskoye, Khaibullina and Yumaguzino.

Signed May 29, 1952.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Transfer of District Centers in Klaipeda and Panemune Districts. (Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR, June 12, p. 4. Complete text:) By decree of the Presidium of the Lithuanian Republic Supreme Soviet of May 25, 1952, the following district centers are transferred:

(a) Klaipeda District, Klaipeda Province—from the city of Klaipeda to the village of Gargzdai;

(b) Panemune District, Kaunas Province—from city of Kaunas to village of Garliava.

(Obituary)—D. I. ZHUKOV. (Izvestia, May 31, p. 4. 200 words. Summary:) Dmitry Ignatyevich Zhukov, an official in the Economic Administration of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and a Party member since 1928, passed away May 29, 1952,

following a severe illness. Comrade Zhukov was born in 1898, the son of a peasant. He went to work at an early age, first as a plumber and later as a coal miner. In 1930 D. I. Zhukov was graduated from the evening university and Sverdlov Municipal Higher Party School, where he had studied part time. He took up Party and Soviet work in 1932. D. I. Zhukov held a responsible position in the Economic Administration of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers from 1939 until his death.—[Signed by] A group of friends and associates.

IN MEMORY OF M. I. KALININ. (Pravda, June 3, p. 2. Complete text:) Moscow's working people hold sacred the memory of M. I. Kalinin.

Lectures and talks dedicated to the memory of the great revolutionary and builder of the socialist state are being held in the borough of the capital that bears his name. In shops of the M. I. Kalinin Milling-Machine Plant, Compressor Plant, Oil and Gas Works and many other enterprises of the borough agitators are telling the working people about the life and work of Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin.

There are many visitors to the M. I. Kalinin Museum these days.

National Economy

(Editorial)—**FOR NEW SUCCESSES IN SOCIALIST COMPETITION.** (Pravda, June 2, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) .. The nonfulfillment by certain enterprises of quantitative and qualitative plan indices is explained to a considerable extent by serious defects in the guidance of socialist competition. Vital guidance is still sometimes supplanted by red tape and formalism. In industrial enterprises and collective farms the incorrect practice of handing over state and collective farm property to individual workers and collective farmers or to collectives of working people for so-called socialist maintenance has assumed major proportions under the guise of a new form of competition. This far-fetched venture is distracting the working people's attention from the real problems of competition—the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill production plans and improve qualitative work indices in every possible way.

A recent checkup showed serious distortions in the Central Council of Producers' Cooperatives' organization of socialist competition in producers', lumbering and invalids' cooperatives. Instead of concentrating its attention on developing competition for fulfillment of assortment plans, raising the quality of output and improving welfare services to the population in accordance with the terms of all-Soviet socialist competition, the Central Council has obliged the boards of republic producers' cooperative councils and the presidiums of invalids' cooperative unions to organize competition between artel councils for carrying out cultural-enlightenment measures.

In violation of the established procedure for expenditure of cooperative funds, the Central Council of Producers' Cooperatives has established bonuses for participants in this competition—the cultural-enlightenment *aktiv* unlawfully expending for this purpose 10% of the funds earmarked for cultural-enlightenment work. In many cases the bonuses for socialist competition between artel cultural-enlightenment councils are awarded to artels which have not fulfilled the production plan for assortment of articles. ...

Local Party organizations are called upon to improve in every possible way the supervision of socialist competition. The recent plenary session of the Moscow Party Committee discussed the problems of Party organizations in developing socialist competition for fulfillment of the plan and further improvement of qualitative indices in the work of enterprises of Moscow and Moscow Province. On the basis of instructions from the Party Central Committee and U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers concerning guidance of socialist competition, the plenary session emphasized that the most important task of the Party organization is the further improvement of all qualitative indices in the work of enterprises and the compulsory fulfillment of state plans in the required range and assortment by each plant. ...

Industry

PERSISTENTLY INTRODUCE NEW FISHING EQUIPMENT. (By Staff Correspondent S. Shchetinin. Izvestia, May 28, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Murmansk—Almost every Soviet trawler operating in the Barents Sea and North Atlantic catches an average of 50% more fish than British trawlers. Even more fish could be caught, however, if the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Fishing Industry were to make full use of the internal reserves and potentialities for increasing the Murmansk fish catch. Last year there were many cases of damage to equipment, especially rips in nets, in the trawler fleet of the Murmansk Fishing Combine. One would think that the Chief Northern Fishing Administration, the technical administration and the ministry's central fishing administration would analyze the reasons for the damage and pay more attention to introducing new equipment, but they have not done so.

Personnel of the Murmansk Experimental Station have developed a new design for wooden trawl beams which have less water resistance and do not sink into the water and therefore would be less subject to damage, but the Ministry of the Fishing Industry's Kandalaksha Machine Shops have refused to manufacture any. Correspondence is still in progress, but Comrade Posetselsky, the manager of the shops, stubbornly prefers to work in the old way. Personnel of the same experimental station designed automatic equipment for raising and lowering the trawls, and tests proved its value, but no further steps have been taken.

Comrade Monastyrsky of the experimental station recommended the use of automatic stopper blocks on trawlers in order to reduce trawling time and improve working conditions. Use of such blocks would result in an additional 300,000 poods of fish caught per year by the Murmansk Fishing Fleet alone, but obstacles have arisen in the path of this innovation also. The Kandalaksha Machine Shops did not start to manufacture the blocks and an order was issued to transfer an order for frames for 50 of them—to the Mytishchi Machine-Building Plant near Moscow. Neither the Chief Northern Fishing Administration nor the ministry's technical administration have shown due interest in the matter, and no one knows when the first units will be ready.

An impossible situation has developed with respect to supplying the trawlers with metal floats. Metal was allocated to provide all trawlers with floats this year, but even now unsatisfactory wooden ones have to be used. Murmansk innovators have asked that rubber floats at least be supplied, but the technical administration and central fishing administration have proved completely helpless. Comrade Borisov, chief engineer of the central fishing administration, has explained that the rubber workers refused to make the rubber floats because molds for them would be too complicated (?).

Everyone in the trawler fleet complains about the knives used to cut up the fish. The knives have poor blades and get dull very rapidly. They are made by the Tarem artel in Gorky Province, and the sailors have called the attention of Comrade Durkin, Director of the Gorky Interprovince Office of the Ministry of the Fishing Industry's Chief Fishing Supply Administration, to their poor quality, but no changes have taken place.

Incidentally, it is time the trawler crews were given more up-to-date tools for cutting up the fish. Officials in the ministry themselves admit the need for complex mechanization, but talk has not been followed by action.

Increased use of new equipment would result in the catching of tens of thousands of centners more fish, but new equipment has been introduced very slowly. Obviously this is one reason why the U.S.S.R. fishing industry fulfilled the plan for the first quarter of 1952 only 97%.

The ministry must make up the ground it has lost, introduce new equipment more resolutely and make better use of the fleet and of fishing equipment.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN. (Izvestia, May 30, p. 2. Complete text:) The country's light industry is increasing the output and

assortment of goods for children. Hundreds of garment mills are busy making children's clothes and underwear. The garment industry is increasing the output of children's wool coats, suits and pants almost 15% in comparison with 1951. Many products are trimmed with needlework or fur. Artists from the style offices have introduced about 1500 new styles in children's suits and coats.

Almost twice as many children's shoes are being produced as in prewar 1940. Leather and cloth shoes are being manufactured with uppers in various bright colors and shades.

The knitwear industry is increasing the output of children's outer knitwear 13%. It is being decorated with needlework and appliqué. A large amount of special equipment is being used in stocking making and woven wear manufacture to permit increased output of attractive color combinations in children's stockings.—(Tass).

Letter to the Editor: ON PRODUCTION OF COMPLETE POWER PLANTS. By Chief Engineer Yu. Dmitriev, Ukraine Construction and Assembly Trust of Chief Rural Electrification Administration. *Pravda*, May 29, p. 2. 450 words.

Summary: Rural electrification continues to increase in the Ukraine. About 170 rural power plants were completed during 1951 alone, and more than 9000 electric motors with an aggregate capacity of about 36,000 kilowatts were installed. The capacity of rural power plants will be even greater by the end of 1952.

Further development of rural electrification depends on the manufacture and delivery of complete power plants. Unfortunately, all is not well in this respect. Hydroturbines are supplied by one group of factories and generators by others, which considerably complicates assembly at the plant site.

The manufacturers do not always take operational conditions into account. The generator plant, for example, turns out generators without bothering about specific operating conditions, while the Urals Electrical Equipment Plant turns out a series of small-output vertical generators but does not manufacture switchboards. Assembly workers have to solve complex technical problems by primitive means when they receive equipment from various manufacturers. This prolongs construction time and detracts from the quality of assembly work.

It seems to us that there are no major obstacles to the manufacture of complete power plants. The Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry, which is working with the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry on the output of small-capacity turbines, should solve this problem.

The time is also ripe for serial production of complete power plants operated on local fuel. The Ukraine, like the other republics of the Soviet Union, has abundant peat and lignite deposits which could supply fuel for steam plants. The lack of equipment for such plants is delaying efficient use of local fuels in rural electrification.

Party Life: BOASTERS ABOUT IMAGINARY ACHIEVEMENTS. (By V. Kornilov, Staff Correspondent for Turkmenian Republic. *Pravda*, May 31, p. 2. 1400 words. Condensed text:) Ashkhabad—The capital of Soviet Turkmenia is growing and developing rapidly. Each year the city receives from the builders hundreds of apartment houses, schools and cultural-welfare institutions. The volume of construction work is steadily increasing and the collectives of the advanced construction projects are striving to work better and more productively. But among the city's building organizations there are also some which month after month and year after year fail to fulfill their plans and disrupt the schedules for putting housing into commission. The Ashkhabad Construction Administration's Trust No. 3 is one such organization. On the construction sites of this trust the latest machinery lies idle, last-minute-rush tactics have not been eliminated, and in consequence labor costs are high and quality of work low. Advanced labor methods are being poorly introduced here.

The whole city knows that Trust No. 3 is not working satisfactorily. But strange as it may seem, the officials of the trust hold an entirely different opinion of their work. They

think that despite "certain shortcomings" the trust is not working too badly, and sometimes even does quite well.

The following incident shows how great is the desire of these officials to show their better side and embellish the true state of affairs. Near the end of 1951 the manager, Comrade Lavdansky, reported to higher economic and Party agencies on the trust's fulfillment of the annual production program. He was congratulated, and the wish was expressed that he would continue to work as satisfactorily in the future. The achievements of the trust were later mentioned with satisfaction at the general Party meeting held in its management offices shortly after the new year.

But a few days passed, and it suddenly came to light that the state of affairs in the trust was not so wonderful as it looked in Lavdansky's report. A careful checkup showed that in fact the trust had fulfilled its annual plan 97%, and only 47% as regards putting housing into commission. ...

It should be mentioned that the smoothing over of rough spots is characteristic of the practical work of the city Party committee. Instead of cultivating in economic executives a high sense of responsibility for the job entrusted to them and teaching them to be intolerant of shortcomings, the bureau of the committee itself sometimes encourages inept officials. It is well known, for example, that the heads of such enterprises as the knitwear mill, the automobile repair shop and the city industrial combine love to boast that they are fulfilling the gross output plan. In the resolutions of the city committee on the results of competition these enterprises not infrequently figure among the advanced ones.

But these apparent successes conceal serious shortcomings. The officials of these and other enterprises in the city have chosen an easy life: they turn out those products which require the least effort and trouble. The automobile repair shop fulfills only a quarter of the work planned and the city industrial combine even less. The knitwear mill, besides disrupting production of the most important goods, turns out products of exceptionally low quality. ...

The Ashkhabad city committee should draw serious conclusions from all this. It must persistently train cadres to be critical of the results of their work and to acquire Bolshevik modesty and the desire to achieve more and more new successes.

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET— (Pravda and Izvestia, May 31, p. 1)—awarding the Order of Lenin to P. A. Yudin, U.S.S.R. Minister of the Building Materials Industry, on his 50th birthday for his services in the field of industrial construction.

Agriculture

COLLECTIVE FARMS OVERFULFILL PLAN FOR SOWING WHEAT. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 29, p. 1. Complete text:) The country's collective farms have successfully conducted the sowing of spring wheat. The sowing plan for this most important food crop was overfulfilled on hundreds of thousands of hectares. The area under wheat is considerably larger than last year.

This spring the collective farms and Machine and Tractor Stations have widely applied progressive methods of cultivating wheat. The M.T.S. have used criss-cross and narrow-row methods of sowing in large areas. The use of mineral fertilizers has been increased. Sowing has been done mostly with high-quality seeds.

The May rains, which fell over almost all the European part of the U.S.S.R., have moistened the soil well and created favorable conditions for the growth of the spring crops. In the northern Ukraine and the lower Volga area the spring grain already has tillers and in southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus the shoots are up.

The winter wheat in southern Belorussia, in the central Black Earth provinces and in districts of the lower Volga is forming ears and in more southerly areas it is in the ear.

In the warmest areas of the country—in the Central Asian republics and Transcaucasia—the wheat, following the barley, is already ripening.

NO ATTENTION GIVEN TO FODDER CROPS IN KAZAKHSTAN. (By Staff Correspondent V. Biryukov. *Izvestia*, May 30, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Alma-Ata—The sowing of grain and technical crops is coming to an end in Kazakhstan, but as in former years the sowing of grasses and root crops is inadmissibly slow. Slightly more than one-third of the area allocated was sown to grasses on the collective farms by May 25.

Long before the coming of spring the republic's Soviets and agricultural agencies worked out measures for strengthening the fodder base. The Kazakh Republic Council of Ministers has discussed problems relating to grass sowing, seed and the care of fodder crops six times since the beginning of March.

All seed should have been taken out of storage in ten days in order to carry out the state plan for grass sowing, especially since the republic's collective and state farms lack adequate seed. This limit has long passed, however, and there are still 2320 centners of grass seed in the state warehouses.

The Soviet and agricultural agencies of a number of provinces and districts have failed to carry out another order of the republic Council of Ministers: to complete the sowing of fodder crops in the time recommended. Every day the gap widens between the sowing of market crops and fodder crops. Spring crops have been sown in four southern provinces of the republic, but about one-third of the area set aside for perennial grass crops is still unsown. The gap is even greater in Aktyubinsk, West Kazakhstan, Kokchetav and North Kazakhstan Provinces.

Special mention should be made of the cultivation of grass crops sown in earlier years. The lack of adequate care for them is causing a considerable part of these grasses to thin out and give low seed and grass yields. In the arid steppe part of Kazakhstan the average yield of alfalfa seeds has been ten to 12 kilograms per hectare and of hay two to three centners per hectare for the past three years.

A greatly increased grass yield depends on applying fertilizer to the grass planted in earlier years, on spring harrowing and on early replanting where the grass has thinned out. These measures are not being carried out satisfactorily, however. Fertilizer has been applied to only 20,000 hectares of perennial grass instead of the 170,000 planned, and spring harrowing has been done on only one-ninth of the alfalfa lands.

All this is due to lack of control, to the absence of real organizational work by the Soviets and agricultural agencies. This "style" of guidance has become firmly established in Kazakhstan's Ministry of Agriculture. Many resolutions are adopted there, but no checkups are made on fulfillment of them.

Rapid development of grass sowing is an urgent matter in Kazakhstan. It is one of the most important means of increasing the output of fodder for the increased number of livestock. The fullest possible use of this means depends on extensive introduction of the achievements of science and advanced practice. The work of the Fodder and Pasture Research Institute of the Kazakh branch of the V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences and of the Aral and Shortandy Experiment Stations is worthy of note in this connection. The Molotov Collective Farm in Taldy Kurgan Province and the New Ukrainian Collective Farm in Kokchetav Province have gained very valuable experience in growing high yields of leguminous grasses.

Workers of the Fodder and Pasture Research Institute have worked out methods for obtaining high grass yields under arid conditions and on sandy soils and have carried out tests on growing Sudan and other grasses which have not been grown here before. The proportions of leguminous and cereal grasses for arid lands in the southern and northern parts of the republic have been worked out, as has the method for developing fodder crops in range areas. These scientific achievements have not yet been extensively applied, however.

Much is said in Kazakhstan about the need for consolidating the fodder base and developing grass sowing. This spring shows, however, that matters have not yet passed beyond the stage of good intentions.

Work of the Soviets: INCORRECT METHOD OF GUIDANCE. (By Staff Correspondent A. Kanayev. *Izvestia*, June 3, p. 2 1500 words. Condensed text:) Tashkent—Complaints can often be heard in the Uzbek Republic Ministry of Cotton Growing:

"We are flooded by a stream of paper. We hardly catch up with drafting orders and writing memoranda."

Indeed, much paper is used in the ministry. Last year 2483 orders were issued here, not counting the orders of the personnel departments.

The abundance of orders does not mean, of course, that the ministry correctly directs cotton growing on the republic's collective and state farms.

True, the Uzbek cotton growers achieved some success last year in raising the yield and in increasing the gross deliveries of raw cotton to the state. However, not all Uzbekistan collective and state farms fulfilled the state quotas. This is explained to a considerable degree by the fact that the level of organizational work of the republic's Ministry of Cotton Growing and of its province administrations and district departments did not correspond to the great tasks the state had set the cotton growers.

The same thing is being repeated this year.

The republic's Machine and Tractor Stations plowed the majority of the cotton fields last autumn. Because of this the spring load on the tractor parks was greatly diminished this year, which made it possible to do the cotton planting much earlier and in a shorter time than last year. The first shoots were good almost everywhere.

The gaining of time in planting, however, was not backed up by the work which followed. Not one province of the republic finished the thinning out or first cultivation of the cotton plants in the time set by the government. ...

But in the Ministry of Cotton Growing everyone is calm. Here they continue to write order after order, without taking the necessary steps to see that they are carried out in time. ...

Every order calls for action. Therefore it must be pointed out in the order just who must do what in what time and who is obliged to check up on fulfillment. They sometimes forget this in the Uzbek Ministry of Cotton Growing. Frequently they set completely unrealistic deadlines and entrust the checking up on fulfillment to the person who is carrying out the assignment.

Very often in its orders the ministry repeats the orders of the U.S.S.R. Minister of Cotton Growing and the resolutions of the Uzbek Republic Council of Ministers and, as a rule, it sends them out much later. ...

As early as 1950 the Uzbek Council of Ministers pointed out shortcomings in the effectiveness of the work of the Ministry of Cotton Growing, particularly in solving the problems entrusted to it by the government. A special resolution was passed on this, but the state of affairs in the ministry has not changed. ...

The Ministry of Cotton Growing also has a strikingly indifferent attitude toward complaints and requests from the working people. ...

The ministry does not know its cadres well and is not concerned with raising their qualifications for work. About 2600 agronomists work in the cotton-planting areas, of whom more than 900 do not have either a higher or secondary agricultural education. The situation is roughly the same with the equipment operators. There is a large turnover in personnel. Last year the ministry changed one-third of all the managers of district departments and as many chief agronomists of M.T.S. ...

Highly qualified engineering and technical personnel is needed. The present system of training equipment operators no longer meets the requirements of the cotton growers. Where and how will new cadres be trained, and by whom? The ministry has not yet given a clear answer to this question. ...

Why has the ministry not yet hastened solution of the problem of mechanizing labor at the storage points? Up to this time only one-tenth of them have been mechanized and not all of these completely.

The collegium of the ministry does not discuss the problems of introducing electricity in farming or speed up housing construction on state farms, which is of primary importance for keeping specialists and workers.

The time is ripe for improving the structure of the ministry's apparatus. The cotton-growing collective farms develop not cotton growing alone but other branches of the economy. Therefore the government instructs the Ministry of Cotton Growing to pay attention to animal husbandry and the sowing of grain, sugar beets, jute, kenaf and flax. The staffs of the ministry and its province and district agencies do not have a single zootechnologist, veterinary or agronomist specializing in grain, oil-bearing or other crops except cotton, and no provision is being made to hire persons of these specialities.

The work of the Uzbek Republic Ministry of Cotton Growing suffers from many serious shortcomings. Its style and methods of work must be improved.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'STORY OF VAKULA THE SMITH.'* (Pravda, May 29, p. 2. Complete text:) U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Agriculture S. M. Budenny has informed the editors that the May 14 feuilleton by N. Vorobyev and V. Zhuravsky correctly portrays the situation of the collective farm and model blacksmith shops.

Many blacksmith shops suffer from a great shortage of shaped iron, coal and other materials and there is a lack of equipment and blacksmith tools. The Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, which is in charge of supplying the collective farms through the consumers' cooperatives with the necessary materials and blacksmith equipment, does not cope with these tasks in a satisfactory way.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture also directs the work of the collective farm blacksmiths in an unsatisfactory way. The feuilleton correctly noted that the collective farm blacksmith shops are managed by several officials and that there is no clear delineation of functions among them.

The feuilleton has been discussed at a meeting of the Party bureau of the Chief Horse Breeding Administration. The Ministry of Agriculture has worked out measures for improving the work of collective farm and model blacksmith shops.

Military Affairs

(Obituary)—VLADISLAV KARLOVICH DMOKHOVSKY. (Izvestia, May 28, p. 4. Complete text:) The V. V. Kuibyshev Military Engineering Academy announces with profound sorrow the death of Russian Republic Honored Worker in Science and Technology, Doctor of Technical Sciences and Major-General in the Engineering and Technical Service Vladislav Karlovich Dmokhovsky, department head and senior professor of the Academy, who passed away on the night of May 26, 1952. The Academy expresses sympathy with the family of the deceased.

Cities

NO CHANGE IN TAMBOV STREETS. (By Staff Correspondent N. Serzhantov. Izvestia, May 29, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) Tambov—Naturally, anyone who comes to Tambov for the first time wants to know the names of the streets. The newcomer looks for street signs, but there are none to be seen.

The militiaman on duty is happy to answer your question:

"International Street? But I can't tell you where number 15 is. Anyhow," he continues, "the province Party committee building is at 33. Start counting from it and you'll find 15—"

This is a usual picture for Tambov. There are many such "silent" streets.

This is the way it was a year ago too. At that time we talked with Comrade Tsylyov, chairman of the city Soviet executive committee, about the many complaints from working people about the bad conditions of the sidewalks, the poor functioning of the city baths, the delay in constructing swimming facilities on the Tsna River, etc.

"The instructions of the voters are law for the city executive committee," Comrade Tsylyov asserted. "We are making every effort to meet the just demands of the working people. We have taken account of the mistakes of former years and will have everything in order in the next few months."

Tambov's streets and squares are clothed in green now, but

no other changes have taken place. Evidently Comrade Tsylyov is busy taking account of new errors and wording new promises to the voters.

Culture

Party Life: FORGOTTEN PHASE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK. (By A. Zemtsov, Staff Correspondent for Kazakh Republic. Pravda, May 29, p. 2. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... In the republic newspaper Kazakhstanskaya pravda [Kazakhstan Truth] and in Pravda Yuzhnovo Kazakhstana [South Kazakhstan Truth] (Chimkent), Kommunist [Communist] (Dzhambul), Prikaspiskaya Kommuna [Caspian Commune] (Guryev) and some other newspapers there have recently appeared materials which provide evidence of the extremely unsatisfactory state of affairs in a number of museums in Kazakhstan. ...

From the materials published in the local newspapers it may be seen that many museums in Kazakhstan give an incorrect and distorted idea of the life and culture of the Kazakh people up to the great October socialist revolution.

In the Guryev Museum, Kazakhstanskaya pravda points out, the costumes of the beys are hung on stands and the household objects of their families are exhibited under glass. There are interior views of bey yurts and large photographs in fine frames of the feudal lords of the steppes and their families. ...

Kommunist writes that the exhibits in the Dzhambul Museum "distort historical truth, creating the impression that in pre-revolutionary Kazakhstan peace and well-being prevailed, and that the life of the poor Kazakhs was as pleasant and prosperous as that of the beys."

The officials of many museums have overlooked the sharp and ever-increasing class struggle between the broad masses of the propertyless Kazakhs and the feudal bey hierarchy, and have failed to reflect this struggle in appropriate exhibits. The museums have also failed to show that this struggle of the toiling Kazakhs against their exploiters was indissolubly linked with the revolutionary struggle of the Russian working class against the bourgeois landlord regime and against class and colonial oppression—that it was part of the struggle for the socialist revolution.

The newspapers testify to the fact that some museums elucidate either insufficiently or erroneously the events connected with the annexation of Kazakhstan to Russia, failing to emphasize the progressive significance and voluntary nature of this annexation.

In the Dzhambul Museum, for instance, the annexation of Kazakhstan by Russia is reflected in only one document, the imperial decree. And even this decree is displayed without comment, so that visitors are not told the historical fact that the Kazakh people rightly saw in its annexation to Russia the salvation of their country from foreign invaders and the way of overcoming its backwardness. ...

Such are the facts reported by the local newspapers. The Party organizations of Kazakhstan must draw the necessary conclusions from these facts and interest themselves constantly and profoundly in the work of the museums. They must correct the errors already committed and strengthen this sector of ideological work with qualified personnel.

GROWTH OF TRADE UNION LIBRARIES. (Pravda, June 2, p. 2. 275 words. Summary:) Among the hundreds of thousands of libraries in the Soviet Union are about 12,000 libraries for trade union members and their families, with a total of more than 60,000,000 volumes. An extensive network of bookmobiles has also been formed at factories, in mines and at other industrial enterprises.

The libraries do extensive work to publicize books; they help disseminate technical knowledge and introduce the latest achievements of science and technology, and they organize displays of the latest books, as well as readers' conferences, discussions and lectures. The trade union libraries held more than 153,000 lectures and about 60,000 literary evenings and readers' conferences in 1951 alone.

More than 6000 new libraries have been opened in the past three years, and 550 more trade union libraries will be opened in 1952.

Science

(Editorial)—DEVELOP CREATIVE CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM IN SCIENTIFIC WORK. (Izvestia, May 29, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... The value of creative criticism and self-criticism and of free exchange of views has been demonstrated by the discussions on philosophy, biology, linguistics and the Pavlov teaching, which have enriched Soviet science with new ideas and propositions.

However, it must be stated that we still have scientific institutions in which a creative atmosphere is lacking and criticism and free exchange of opinions do not yet function regularly as mighty stimuli to the development of scientific personnel.

At the recent seventh session of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences many examples were cited of the fruitful work of Soviet scientists who are creatively applying and developing the materialist teaching of the great Russian physiologist I. P. Pavlov. At the same time the participants in the session correctly criticized the work of the institutes of infectious diseases, of normal and pathological morphology, of public health organization and of the history of medicine and a number of other institutes of the Academy of Medical Sciences. The absence of a creative atmosphere and of effective criticism in these institutes had given rise to isolation from life and unsatisfactory revision of their work in the light of the Pavlov teaching.

Criticism at the session was directed at the work of the learned councils of the Odessa, Tbilisi and other medical institutes, which, thanks to unconscious opponents, have awarded academic degrees to the authors of unsatisfactory dissertations.

The work of some departments of the Kiev Polytechnical Institute is being conducted in clannish and ivory-tower fashion, divorced from public opinion. Scientific workers and heads of a number of departments of the institute are related by blood ties and judge the merits of associates not from the point of view of the interests of science but on the principle that one should try to oblige one's relations.

Such ways are alien to Soviet society and harmful to the development of science. The fire of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism should be directed against them. We should be bold and vigorous in exposing nepotism, ivory-tower work, stagnation, routine and other hindrances to fruitful functioning of our scientific institutes, and we should be bold in advancing our scientific thought on the basis of extensive exchange of opinions and free criticism.

Some scientists have the incorrect notion that criticism undermines the scientist's authority. Honest, creative criticism helps him to correct his errors quickly, renders the scientist's work more fruitful and thereby strengthens his authority. It is when criticism is not accepted, when it is suppressed, when a false all-is-well atmosphere is created that failures in work inevitably follow and in the final reckoning a false authority suffers downfall. ...

STRICTNESS AND DISCIPLINE IN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS. (By Member of Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences Kh. Abdullayev. Izvestia, May 28, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) Tashkent—During the years of the Soviet regime 36 higher educational institutions and almost 100 scientific research institutes have been established in Uzbekistan. The extensive scientific development has enabled the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences to shift in recent years from individual research projects to working out large problems of the national economy involving coordination of work by numerous scientific institutions in many fields.

The scientific institutes are now concentrating on two major problems: complex development of the Fergana Valley and complex development of the lower reaches of the Amu Darya River in connection with the construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal.

However, the pace of research, coverage of important questions and coordination of the work of institutes outside the Academy is insufficient to meet the demands which the

republic's economy presents to the Academy, especially in connection with rapid development of cotton growing.

A particular difficulty is coordination of scientific work of organizations outside the Academy. Within the Uzbek Academy of Sciences planning is concentrated in the Presidium, but in institutions outside the Academy it is done by a variety of departments and ministries, which often do not take into account the work of allied scientific institutes or even the necessity of working out complex problems as a whole. This frequently leads to parallelism and waste.

The Academy of Sciences was unable, for instance, to secure inclusion of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cotton Growing's All-Soviet Research Institute of Cotton Growing, the Central Asian Irrigation Research Institute and a number of other scientific institutes of departments and ministries in work on the Fergana problem.

Within the Academy itself scientific planning is not all it should be. When drawing up a plan of work its institutes often mechanically assemble its scientists' proposals on themes they wish to deal with, even though some of them are concerned with very narrow questions and do not want to deal with what the economy requires, particularly in the field of cotton growing. Only this can explain why in dealing with the Fergana problem some basic questions of chemistry and geology were treated by specialists of scientific institutes outside the Academy, although there are well-equipped chemistry and geology institutes in the Academy.

Moreover, some members of institute staffs in the Academy's department of biology and agriculture use Michurinist terminology and quote Michurin and Lysenko at length while actually conducting their research in anti-Michurinist fashion; and, of course, the research is fruitless. Some of these people manage to work five or six years without the necessary check-up by institute directors. Such scientists generally publish nothing and carefully conceal their material from the scientific community.

There are also instances in which a scientist presents reports and publishes articles, but, because of superficial guidance on the part of institute officials, the fact that his research is inferior comes to light only after several years (and considerable state funds) have been wasted.

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences is taking steps to strengthen work discipline and intensify checkup in the institutes' research. It is also necessary to intensify political and educational work among scientists.

Cases of the kinds mentioned above would be unlikely if scientific seminars and meetings were held regularly in laboratories, departments and sectors of scientific institutes. Where scientists deliver frequent reports at seminars and critically discuss the cases of those whose work lags behind, distortion of data is disclosed in time.

The work of learned councils is of great importance, but in many Academy institutes, such as the Oriental Studies and Soil Institutes, these do not play an organizational role. Here criticism and self-criticism are avoided. Some people are still afraid of spoiling friendly relations by critical comment and forget that ignoring or minimizing errors harms the cause of educating our scientific cadres.

Lack of strictness is also the result of wrong methods of work on the part of some directors of scientific institutes who become superficial, neglect to read carefully and to ponder the manuscripts of scientific workers and do not carefully follow research methods. The institute director must above all be a scholar, thoroughly conversant with his discipline. By his example of profound research he must exert constant influence on the way scientific problems are treated. Without strictness toward himself and others, the director soon loses scientific authority among his colleagues.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF RUSSIAN SCIENCE. (Pravda, May 29, p. 4. 125 words. Condensed text:) Two hundred years have elapsed since the great Russian scientist M. V. Lomonosov laid the foundations of a new science—physical chemistry. A meeting of scholars was held in Moscow May 28 to mark this date. Members of the chemical sciences department of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, of the Karpov Physical Chemistry Research Institute and of the school

of chemistry of the Moscow Lomonosov State University took part in the meeting. ...

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT RUSSIAN DISCOVERY. (Izvestia, May 30, p. 4. Complete text:) A meeting marking the 150th anniversary of Academician V. V. Petrov's discovery of the electric arc was held May 29 at the conference hall of the technical sciences department of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. V. A. Golubtsova, vice-chairman of the Academy's commission on the history of technology, opened the meeting with an account of the work of the great Russian physicist Petrov. The meeting heard the following reports: "V. V. Petrov and the Development of Soviet Arc Welding," by Academician V. P. Nikitin, "V. V. Petrov, Founder of Electrometallurgy," by A. M. Samarin, Corresponding Member of the Academy, and "The Role of V. V. Petrov in Development of Electrical Illumination," by L. D. Belkind, Honored Worker of Science and Technology.

History

BOLD FIGHTER FOR ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE. (Pravda, May 30, p. 2. Complete text:) An exhibit devoted to the 70th anniversary of the death of Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Italian revolutionary democrat and daring fighter for Italian independence, has opened in the State Historical Library.

On display are books, magazines and newspapers portraying Garibaldi as an ardent fighter for his country's independence. A portrait of him stands in the center of the exhibit. Here are displayed the words of Engels: "In the person of Garibaldi Italy had a hero of the ancient mold, one who could and did work miracles."

The display cases also contain works of the classic writers of Marxism-Leninism and of Chernyshevsky, Herzen and Turgenev containing statements about Garibaldi and the movement he led.

Garibaldi took part in the International Peace Congress of 1867, where he declared, "Only democracy can destroy the terrible scourge of mankind—war!"

The second section of the exhibit is devoted to the present situation in Italy, to the struggle of the Italian people for peace, freedom and national independence.

The Arts

EXHIBITION OF POLISH ART. (By A. Tikhonov. Izvestia, May 29, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) The Soviet public is treating the opening of the exhibition of Polish art in Moscow as a festival of culture and Soviet-Polish friendship. The U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts has on exhibit 150 of the best paintings, sculptures and drawings of the progressive realist school of the second half of the 19th century and 40 works by artists of present-day democratic Poland. The samples of present-day Polish art show that Polish artists are breaking more and more resolutely with the tendencies of cosmopolitan formalism which had such a destructive influence on Polish art before the war. The artists of democratic Poland seek to serve the cause of the new Poland, the building of socialism, and have chosen subjects which speak of the new social relationships. They have gained new appreciation of the great realist heritage of Polish art, of the creativity of artists of the first half of the 19th century.

Realistic painters of the 1850s and 1860s are widely represented in the exhibition, among them first of all Henryk Rodakowski, with his "Portrait of Mother" and "Portrait of Gen. Debinski." These works show not only craftsmanship but the high content and profound understanding of man which the artist has put into his figures. The artist concentrates on the faces, on everything that can describe the inner world of the people portrayed. The smile of the artist's mother breathes spiritual warmth. Debinski, one of the leaders of the Hungarian army in 1848 and 1849, is depicted in decisive, strong movement.

Considerable space is devoted to pictures by the painter-patriot Jan Matejko, famous for his great historical paintings. Matejko had a rare understanding of this type of painting and placed it in the service of national liberation.

The exhibition also contains realist landscapes of the 1880s and genre paintings. Each of the artists finds his own language for conveying the exciting phenomena of Polish reality. A number of the works are devoted to the 1863 uprising.

Both in content and in form the works of the progressive Polish genre painters, nationalist in character and democratic in feeling, were close to the works of the Russian "progressivists," although, it is true, the socio-critical element was less marked in Polish art.

At the beginning of the 20th century modernism began to have a strong influence on Polish art. However, realist tendencies continued to assert themselves in the work of a number of masters. The work of S. Lenc is of interest in this respect. In the large painting "Members of Warsaw Learned Academy" (1912), the artist attempted an individual treatment of each of the scientists, but modernism still showed its influence in the caricature aspect of the painting and in schematization. Realistic traditions, though in conflict with formalism, are also retained in the Polish landscapes of J. Stanislawski and S. Zukowski.

Formalist tendencies intensified in the Polish art of the first decades of the 20th century, and it was affected more and more by decadent West European art. Most of the Polish artists of the first 40 years of the 20th century not only lost their national character and their contact with the progressive national realist tradition but also suffered a sharp decline in craftsmanship. In breaking away from the people and their interests, ideas and feelings, art became petty and declined under the influence of cosmopolitan formalism; it reached an impasse. The harm done was very great, and after Poland's liberation many artists seemed to be powerless. Many of them had to start all over again.

The fight for realism was extremely bitter, but the United Workers' Party and acquaintance with the experience of Soviet art have been a great help to Polish artists. Two all-Polish exhibitions have demonstrated a return to the live themes of the present day, to service of the people in their efforts to build socialism.

The drive to embody the new traits of the free life of the Polish people is evident in the present-day Polish paintings shown at the exhibition. The new ideas are imparting new power to artists of the older generation as well, whose work once seemed to belong to the past. This is true of the artist W. Weiss, whose "Family of the Artist at the Table" and "Manifesto" show a radical change in the artist's viewpoint. "Manifesto" shows workers reading a proclamation, and is no longer an intimate chamber portrait but deals with a social subject which helps the artist to convey the sense of the working class's power and will to victory. However, this work has its crude elements.

A work by eight artists on the 1905 revolution is attracting much attention. At the same time one hears criticism like that in Deputy Minister of Culture and Arts W. Sokorski's introduction to the catalogue: "Sometimes the typical is still replaced by the schematic—we often fail to give enough color to nature."

There is much that is characteristic in contemporary Polish sculpture also. S. Gorno- Poplawski's "Head of a Sailor" (granite) and A. Karna's heads of Gen. Swierczewski and the artist Ludwig Solski show a tremendous development of sculpture.

Thus a small segment of present-day Polish art shows beyond a doubt that the artists of people's Poland have entered upon the right path. They are resolved to keep in step with their people.

PLENARY SESSION OF BOARD OF U.S.S.R. UNION OF SOVIET ARCHITECTS. (Izvestia, June 3, p. 1. Complete text:) The fourteenth plenary session of the board of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Architects opened June 2 in Moscow in the Central Architects' Club.

More than 600 persons from various cities in the country are taking part in the plenary session. Opening the plenary session, S. Chernyshev, executive secretary of the board of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Architects, emphasized that the participants will discuss in detail the most important problem of Soviet city construction work—the creation of the architectural ensemble in the building of our cities.

The secretary of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Architects, G. Zakharov, gave a report on this subject. The participants then listened very attentively to a report by A. Vlasov, chief architect of Moscow, on the new ensembles in the capital.

The plenary session will continue its work June 3.

Motion Pictures: 'ENOUGH STUPIDITY IN EVERY WISE MAN.' (Reviewed by U.S.S.R. People's Artist A. Yablochkina. *Izvestia*, June 3, p. 3. 900 words. Summary:) Theatergoers warmly greeted the new screen version of the Maly Theater production of A. N. Ostrovsky's "Enough Stupidity in Every Wise Man." Not long before this the film "Truth Is Good But Happiness Is Better," the first filmed production of the Maly Theater, had a successful run in the country.

"The House of Ostrovsky"—the Maly Theater—was the cradle of the stage presentation of almost all of Ostrovsky's plays.

The play "Enough Stupidity in Every Wise Man" enjoyed particularly wide popularity on the Soviet stage. The Maly Theater first put on this, one of its most remarkable productions, in the 1935-1936 season. It was this production by P. Sadovsky that was the basis of the film version. The play was filmed without cuts and in its full stage setting. The nature of film art helped bring the stage closer to the spectators. Close-ups make it possible to see clearly the actor's miming and the smallest details of acting.

The filming of the best productions of the Bolshoi, Maly and Moscow Art Theaters must be continued. One would like to see the film productions in color so that the spectator could get a fuller impression from the actors' performances.

Literature

Criticism and Review: 'THE NINTH WAVE.'—New Novel by I. Ehrenburg. (By V. Nikolayev. *Pravda*, June 3, pp. 2-3. 2900 words. Excerpts:) The conclusion of Ilya Ehrenburg's long new novel "The Ninth Wave" appears in the May issue of the magazine *Znamya*.

This is a novel about our times. Its action begins in the summer of 1948 and continues until May, 1951. The book's broad grasp of reality arouses the reader's vital interest. The events in the novel take place in America, France, Czechoslovakia, Western Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union. ...

"The Ninth Wave" is a continuation of the novel "The Storm," and among other characters the reader will recognize Madeau, the active member of the Resistance, the Communist Prof. Dumas, Vasily Vlakhov, Dr. Krylov, his daughter Natasha and others.

One of the main themes of the plot is the subversive activity of the American news agency Transok, organized for the struggle against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. Transok appears in the novel as an instrument of American imperialist aggression. The owners of the agency organize diversionary activity, murders and base provocations intended to undermine the confidence of ordinary people in the Communists. Side by side with the millionaire Senator Low, owner of the agency and a violent hater of the Soviet Union, stands Col. Roberts, head of the American secret service, who as far back as 1943 came to the conclusion that "we must attack the Russians." ...

This monstrous world, however, is not the world of the American people; it is the world of a pitiful handful of conspirators against mankind. "I am ashamed of America," says Prof. Macklay. "I love my country, its mountains and rivers, its cities and small farms. I love the simplicity, honor and courage of the ordinary people of America. But who put themselves forward as the representatives of our people? A handful of ignorant and savage men." ...

The ninth wave! The idea that the ninth wave is the most powerful one is widespread. Hence the title of the novel. The strength of ordinary people is immeasurable, and those who think they can tear them away from peaceful activities and involve them in the abyss of war will be swept away by the mighty tornado of the people's anger. ...

"The Ninth Wave" is an authentic work which forcefully ex-

poses the warmongers and shows the new people, the fighters for a better future for all peoples.

The writer has concerned himself chiefly with describing the life of other countries, and therefore the pages in which he depicts Soviet life are rather sketchy. One would have liked to see in this work large generalized expressions of the greatness of what is happening in the Soviet Union.

Unfortunately, in exposing the enemies of the people, I. Ehrenburg merely mentions the Laborites, right-wing socialists and venal, contemptible lackeys of imperialism. Yet these are among the main supporters of the present-day aggressors. It is they who are playing a particularly base role in stupefying the masses of the people. ...

Russian writers have always subjected to severe criticism the pseudo democracy of "advanced" capitalist countries. This, one of the best traditions of classical Russian literature, is being fruitfully developed by Soviet writers.

Gorky and Mayakovsky in their works gave wonderful examples of satire exposing the basest aspects of the life of imperialist society in America and Europe. The works of Ilya Ehrenburg are continuing this important genre of Soviet literature.

"The Ninth Wave" belongs among the best books of our times depicting the struggle for peace being waged by the people of all lands. The books of Soviet writers, a number of works by writers of the people's democracies, Louis Aragon's epic "The Communists," André Stil's novels "The First Blow" and "The Cannon Shot," Pierre Courtade's novel "Jimmy" and Aldridge's "The Diplomat"—all these are expressions of the powerful united front of advanced literature which is exposing the criminal activities of the imperialists. Progressive literature throughout the world is mobilizing the peoples and helping them to rally, and in this lies its great strength as the faithful servant of the peoples in their struggle for peace.

Sports

(Editorial)—DEVELOP PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS IN EVERY WAY.* (Izvestia, May 31, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) Physical culture and sports are being developed on a strictly scientific basis in our country. Thirteen higher educational institutions, 37 technicums and the physical education faculties of pedagogical institutes are training highly qualified cadres of coaches, instructors and teachers.

The summer months are the best time for track and field, soccer, swimming, rowing, sailing and bicycling, and for tours and hikes. Many more mass sports events are planned for 1952 than for former years. Almost all mass sports events this summer will begin in the lower-echelon physical culture groups—at enterprises, on collective farms, at Machine and Tractor Stations and in the schools. These groups will train Labor and Defense badge-holders and qualified athletes.

We have many good physical culture groups, such as the one at the Urals Machine Plant in Sverdlovsk, where 76 out of every 100 physical culturists have Labor and Defense badges—a total of 1100 badge-holders and more than 400 qualified athletes for the whole group. At the same time, many physical culture groups do unsatisfactory work and have few members. This is true in Voroshilovgrad, Novgorod and Kaluga Provinces.

The physical culture groups must be expanded and strengthened this summer and the mass nature of sports must be further emphasized.

Water sports are very popular in our country, and the number of competitions held on the seas, rivers and lakes increases year after year. At the same time, water sports are inadequately developed in many areas. Even in cities like Gorky, Kazan, Molotov and Khabarovsk water sports are still undeveloped because of insufficient attention to this matter by the local Soviets, trade unions and sports organizations.

The local Soviets, trade unions and physical culture organizations must provide the necessary conditions for making water sports accessible to all. More swimming pools and boathouses

* [See Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 13, pp. 13-14 and Vol. III, No. 52, pp. 8-9, for earlier articles on the development of Soviet sports.]

should be opened and areas should be developed along the sea-coasts and riverbanks for various sports and for recreation. Situations like that in Ulyanovsk, where not a single water sports station was ready by the beginning of the summer season, cannot be tolerated.

Millions of Soviet citizens go on trips and excursions during the summer. Hiking is an excellent type of sport, one which strengthens the body, develops skill, daring and many other qualities and at the same time increases Soviet man's knowledge. Mass hiking must be more broadly developed and all facilities must be provided for Soviet tourists. Last year there were many complaints about poor services at hostels in Yalta, Sukhumi, Baku and other cities. Concern must be shown for building good hostels and summer camps where tourists can get what they need: rest, food, books, information, etc. The local Soviets must check on the preparedness of the hostels, centers and camps for receiving tourists.

Many school and young people's mass competitions are planned this summer. The sports societies, trade unions and public education agencies must ensure extensive develop-

ment of summer sports activity among all students.

Further development of the mass physical culture movement depends largely on the leadership provided by the committees on affairs of physical culture and sports. Many of these committees provide superficial guidance of local organizations, do not show concern about training instructors for the physical culture groups and do not help the sports societies. The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of Physical Culture and Sports must improve its guidance of the local organizations, directing their attention to solution of the principal problems in physical culture and sports.

Constant control and effective guidance of the activity of the physical culture committees must be provided by the local Soviets. Questions of physical culture and sports must be discussed regularly at sessions of the executive committees and the Soviets, and fulfillment of plans for production of sports equipment must be ensured.

This year must see a new advance in the physical culture movement, new records in all types of sports and greater skill by Soviet athletes.

(Continued From Page 20)—

military intends to try out atomic weapons on Japanese POWs, for which purpose the Americans sent 20,000 Japanese POWs Feb. 4 from the Caroline Islands to a group of islands in the northern and eastern parts of the Pacific, to the islands of Guam and Wake and to certain of the Marshall Islands. The new crime of the American imperialists is being carried out as a part of the scheme of preparation for the extermination of peoples. ... The American imperialists' policy of racial discrimination is reactionary and inimical to all freedom-loving peoples. The barbarous crimes of the American cannibals evoke the hatred of all progressive mankind. The people protest vigorously this misanthropic policy of the American aggressors—the enemies of peace, democracy and freedom.

World Economy

U.S. FAILURE AT SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL. (Trud, May 29, p. 4. Complete text:) London (Tass)—The press reports that the eighth session of the International Wheat Council, which has been meeting in London since April 17, 1952, has been compelled to adjourn its work because of sharp differences between the U.S.A. and other countries on the question of wheat prices.

The International Wheat Council was set up by the American monopolies in order to secure themselves a dominant position in the world wheat market. The Soviet Union and the people's democracies do not take part in this Council.

The newspapers emphasize that the U.S. representative tried at the session to dictate his own terms to the countries importing wheat. He demanded that an increased price for wheat be set. However, the British representative stated that if the price solicited by the Americans were confirmed, his government would not be able to participate in this organization. The other wheat-importing countries supported the British representative.

In order to avoid total disintegration of the above-mentioned organization the executive committee of the International Wheat Council proposed that the settlement of the price question and extension of the wheat agreement be postponed for six months.

Thus, the American monopolists, who tried to dictate their wheat prices to other countries, suffered a reverse.

International Children's Day

(Editorial)—FOR PEACE, FOR PROTECTION OF THE LIFE AND HEALTH OF CHILDREN! (Pravda, June 1, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Today is International Day in Defense of Children. It was established on the initiative of the Women's International Democratic Federation and is celebrated

annually on June 1. The keynote of this day in all countries is the struggle for peace, for the protection of the lives and health of children.

All progressive mankind realizes that the movement for defense of children is a struggle for peace and against war, for life and against death, for freedom and against slavery. All people of good will, who defend the life and happiness of children, are inspired by the great example of the country of socialism—the Soviet Union—where the young generation is surrounded with universal love and attention. ...

Using the rich experience of the Soviet land in protecting the health of mother and child and in rearing and educating children, a bright life for the young generation is being established in the Chinese People's Republic, the people's democracies and in the German Democratic Republic. In the Chinese People's Republic, for example, new legislation has been introduced defending the rights of mothers and children; in the cities and villages a wide network of obstetrical centers and crèches is being organized.

How unlike the happy childhood of the young generation of the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries is the life of children in the countries of capital! Capitalism deprives the young generation of childhood, dooms the children of the working people to innumerable sacrifices and suffering. Hunger and poverty, a high mortality rate and fanatical exploitation of the young, a tragic fate for orphans, the impossibility of receiving education, the growth of juvenile delinquency—such is the picture of childhood in the capitalist countries.

The furious arms race, started by the rulers of the aggressive Atlantic bloc, lies with full weight on the shoulders of the working people and makes even worse the already oppressive conditions of life for children. ...

The policy of preparing and unleashing a new world war, conducted by the aggressive Anglo-American bloc, brings hunger and death to the children, the loss of those near and dear. The bloody U.S. intervention in Korea is completely convincing proof of this. The American aggressors, having taken the road of Hitlerite tyranny, of bloody brigandage, are contriving unheard-of evil deeds on the Korean soil, the victims of which are thousands and thousands of children. ...

International Day in Defense of Children, celebrated today, will serve the further widening of the peace partisans movement, the strengthening of their determination to foil the plans of the imperialist warmongers, to defend and consolidate the great cause of peace and friendship among nations.

[Similar editorials, as well as news items and other articles, appear in the Soviet press this week. A considerable number of feature articles contrast the situation of children in the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies with that of children in capitalist countries. For a listing of the articles in Pravda and Izvestia, see the Weekly Index at the end of this issue.]

FOREIGN

Weekly Index to *Pravda* and *Izvestia*

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the *Pravda* or *Izvestia* headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by *Pravda* or *Izvestia* as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

MAY 28-JUNE 3, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

SHIFTS IN FOREIGN MINISTRY

Announcement [U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers appoints Georgy Maximovich Pushkin U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ivan Ivanovich appointed chief of U.S.S.R. diplomatic mission in German Democratic Republic], *Pr-Izv* 1/4-50.

UNITED NATIONS

In U.N. Economic and Social Council [Soviet representative demands that World Federation of Trade Unions be permitted to participate in council's work], *Izv* 30/4-300. In U.N. Disarmament Commission [Commission's first draft report to Security Council discussed], *Izv* 30/4-1400. On international themes: Warmongers exposed again [U.S. proposal in U.N. Disarmament Commission to establish "maximum level of armaments and armed forces" for every state runs into "difficulties"], by V. Kudryavtsev, *Izv* 31/4-950.

ATLANTIC PACT

Imperialists' new compact [Treaty for so-called "European Defense Community"], *Pr* 28/4-400. Aggressors organize self-styled "European community" [Treaty signed in Paris], *Izv* 28/4-400. Rebuff to warmongers—French people protest signing of aggressive treaties and Ridgway's arrival in France. Mighty protest demonstration in Paris, by Yu. Zhukov, *Pr* 29/4-1700. "Ridgway the Plague, go home!"—Demonstration in Paris, *Izv* 29/4-950. (Cartoon)—Gen. Plague "met" in Paris [Three French leaders carry rat in American uniform on their shoulders; handwriting on wall—"Down with Ridgway the murderer"], by the Kukryniksy [M. Kuprianov, P. Krylov and N. Sokolov], *Pr* 2/4.

PEACE FRONT

Before convocation of peace conference of countries of Asia and the Pacific [Preparations in Japan], *Pr* 31/4-600. National peace prizes in Brazil [established by Brazilian peace committee], *Pr* 2/4-75.

FAR EAST

China.—Gogol's "Inspector General" on Chinese stage [in Peking], *Pr* 29/1-175. Tibetan people observe first anniversary of Tibet's peaceful liberation, *Izv* 3/3-350.

Japan.—Bloody slaughter in Tokyo [Repression of May 30 demonstration against antilabor law passed by Diet], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, *Pr* 2/4-600. V. I. Lenin's "Works" published in Japan, *Pr-Izv* 3/3-25. Against Japanese fascism [Protest strikes from June 7 to June 17 planned by labor and student organizations against subversive activities bill], *Pr* 3/4-100.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communiqué of People's Army High Command, *Pr-Izv* 28/4-225; *Pr-Izv* 29/4-75; *Pr-Izv* 30/4-100; *Pr-Izv* 31/4-150; *Pr-Izv* 1/4-150; *Pr* 2/4-75; *Pr-Izv* 3/4-100. Execution orders of Gen. Boatner [New York dateline], *Pr* 28/4-75; under heading American command prepares new violence against prisoners of war on Koje Island, *Izv* 28/4-75. International review: the butchers are still at it [U.S. militarists continue atrocities against Koje Island prisoners of war], by F. Orehov, *Pr* 28/2-850. Letter from American and British prisoners of war to American people [calling for end of Korean war—New York dateline], *Izv* 28/4-400. Emphatic protest by Gen. Nam II against interventionists' atrocities, *Pr* 29/4-600; under heading Peace-loving people indignant at American aggressors' atrocities—Statement by Gen. Nam II, *Izv* 29/4-600. Statement by Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, *Pr* 29/4-200; under heading Canadian government does not want to be held responsible for violence on Koje Island, *Izv* 29/4-100. Americans prepare new violence against Koje Island prisoners of war [Reuters report], *Pr-Izv* 29/4-100. American militarists' bloody violence against war prisoners in Korea—*Hsinhua* report, *Pr* 29/4-700. American aggressors' bloody crimes in Korea—Statement by Gen. Nam II, *Pr* 30/4-600; under heading Peace-loving peoples indignant at American aggressors' atrocities—Statement by Gen. Nam II, *Izv* 30/4-600. New murders of Koje Island prisoners of war [London datelines], *Pr* 30/4-100; under heading New violence against Koje Island prisoners of war, *Izv* 30/4-75. The aggressors will not escape responsibility for their monstrous crimes [*Hsinhua* report on Koje Island situation], *Pr* 30/4-600. American gestapo men prepare new bloody violence against Koje Island prisoners of war [New York dateline], *Pr* 30/4-125. American aggressors' violence against Koje Island prisoners of war [New York dateline], *Pr-Izv* 31/4-150. American invaders' brutal crimes in Korea—On Reginald Thompson's book "Cry, Korea," by A. Alyoshin, *Pr* 31/2-1900. On international themes: Ridgway is inspirer of piratical war in Korea, by V. Kudryavtsev, *Izv* 31/4-450. American military intends to continue murdering prisoners of war, *Pr* 1/4-600; under heading Korean truce talks—Statement by Gen. Nam II, *Izv* 1/4-1000. American air force's savage acts, *Pr* 1/4-200. American barbarians' bloody violence against Koje Island prisoners of war continues [New York dateline], *Pr* 1/4-250. Interventionists' new brutal crimes, *Pr* 1/4-350; Americans' new murders of Koje Island prisoners of war, *Izv* 1/4-500. Truce talks in Korea—Statement by Gen. Nam II, *Pr-Izv* 2/4-900. American executioners' monstrous crimes [against Korean and Chinese war prisoners], *Pr* 2/4-500. Protest by Gen. Nam II [against treatment of war prisoners], *Pr* 2/4-450. American aggressors continue to murder war prisoners in Korea, *Pr* 2/4-450. American aggressors continue to murder war prison-

ers, *Pr-Izv* 3/4-200. Why Korean truce talks are being prolonged—*Hsinhua* exposes American aggressors' machinations [quoting the Daily Compass, the Wall Street Journal and United States News and World Report], *Pr* 3/4-400. (Cartoon)—No! The fighter cannot be forced to betray his fatherland by signing. He who has begun to fight for the people will be a stoic to the end! [U.S. soldiers try to force bound Korean war prisoner at gun point to sign refusal to be repatriated], drawing by Bor. Yefimov, verse by S. Mikhailov, *Izv* 3/4. Children of a heroic people [Korean children suffer from war], by Genrik Korotynsky, *Izv* 3/3-1200.

Prohibit weapons of mass destruction! Against germ and atomic warfare!—Appeal by International Association of Democratic Lawyers to U.N. Disarmament Commission, *Izv* 28/4-550. (Editorial)—Put an end to American plunderers' atrocities in Korea! *Pr* 30/1-1300. Angry protests against American aggressors' bloody crimes in Korea—Moscow workers' city-wide meeting, *Pr* 30/3-4900, *Izv* 30/3-4700. The people's wrath [Moscow meeting protests U.S. imperialists' crimes in Korea], by Boris Gorbatov, *Pr* 30/2-1100. Cartoon exhibit "Germ War Criminals" [in Khabarovsk], by Staff Correspondent A. Iushin, *Izv* 30/2-100. Voice of protest and anger [Meeting in Leningrad], *Pr* 31/2-700. Stay the hand of criminals! [Meetings in Minsk], *Pr* 31/2-400. Soviet people hold up to shame American aggressors' new crimes in Korea [Meetings in Leningrad and Minsk], *Izv* 31/2-1000. Soviet people demand end of American imperialists' atrocities [Reports from Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Yerevan and Sverdlovsk], *Izv* 3/3-1200.

Situation in South Korea [Rhee arrests members of National Assembly], *Pr* 2/4-200; *Izv* 3/4-450.

Mongolian People's Republic.—U. Tse Den Bal appointed Premier of Mongolian People's Republic, *Pr-Izv* 28/4-50.

Pakistan.—Pakistani doctor's delegation arrives in U.S.S.R., *Pr* 1/4-125.

Viet Nam.—Gift from Pioneers of Viet Nam [Visiting Viet Nam delegation gives white silk ties to Pioneers in Alma-Ata], *Pr* 1/3-125.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

Trade agreement [signed] between Chinese People's Republic and German Democratic Republic, *Izv* 30/4-50. (Editorial)—Well-being of free peoples grows, *Pr* 3/1-1300. (Editorial)—Victories of peaceful labor in people's democracies, *Izv* 3/1-1200.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania.—Development of mining industry [Mechanization, training of technical cadres and introduction of Soviet Stakhanovite methods will increase labor productivity], *Pr* 29/1-175. Strengthening Albanian-Soviet friendship [Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society meets in Tirana], *Pr* 2/1-100. New irrigation canal in Albania [put into operation], *Izv* 3/3-100.

Bulgaria.—Preparations for harvesting, *Pr* 28/1-175. Third Congress of Bulgarian Fatherland Front [opens in Sofia], *Pr* 29/1-

225; Izv 29/3-400. Concluding session of Third Congress of Bulgarian Fatherland Front, Pr 31/3-300; under heading At Third Congress of Bulgarian Fatherland Front, Izv 31/3-225. On road to socialism—Speech by Vulko Chervenkov at Third Congress of Bulgarian Fatherland Front, Pr 31/3-1200. Care for younger generation [Expenditures for education increased 230 times since 1943], Pr 2/1-150.

Czechoslovakia.—Concern for workers' rest [In 1952, 310,000 workers will visit rest homes, as compared to 239,000 in 1950], Pr 28/1-175. Development of public education in Slovakia [4000 elementary schools in 1951], Pr 2/1-150.

Greece.—Letter from U.S.S.R. Representative in U.N. Ya. A. Malik to U.N. Secretariat [on behalf of Greek political prisoners], Izv 29/3-550. Deputies of Greek Parliament demand release of Manolis Glezos, Izv 31/3-200. Greek reactionaries prepare for new crime [by "pacification measures" against political prisoners], Pr 3/3-200.

Hungary.—At Hungarian construction project of peace [New city of Stalinvarosh under construction], Izv 3/3-200.

Poland.—Polish youth delegation [arrives in Moscow], Pr 30/4-50. School of advanced building methods [Polish workers learn while building Nowa Huta Metallurgical Plant according to Soviet plans], Pr 2/1-100. Polish motion picture workers arrive [in Moscow for festival of Polish films], Pr 2/4-100. Reception in [U.S.S.R.] Ministry of Agriculture [for Polish peasant delegation], Pr 3/4-175. Polish peasant holiday [observed June 1], Izv 3/3-150.

Rumania.—Fraternal people's friendship [Ten-day festival of Soviet Ukraine begins in Bucharest], Pr 28/1-175. Rumanian children's happy life [described in pamphlet published in Bucharest], Pr 29/1-150. Plenary session of Rumanian Workers' Party Central Committee [Former Minister of Finance Vasile Luca and former Minister of Interior Teohari Georgescu expelled from Party's Central Committee], Pr-Izv 31/3-300. Pledges of Rumanian oil workers [on anniversary of liberation by Red Army], Pr 2/1-100. At session of Rumanian Grand National Assembly—Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej elected Chairman of Rumanian People's Republic Council of Ministers, Pr 3/3-550. Twelfth session of Rumanian Grand National Assembly, Izv 3/4-300. Rumanian art workers arrive in Moscow, Pr-Izv 3/4-50.

Yugoslavia.—Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Izv 3/3-100.

NEAR EAST

Israel.—12th Congress of Communist Party of Israel, Pr 31/4-400.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria.—Soviet scientific workers' delegation leaves for Vienna, Pr 29/4-50; under heading Soviet delegation leaves for meeting of Executive Council of World Federation of Scientific Workers, Izv 29/4-50.

Germany.—Foreign comments on Soviet government's note to governments of U.S.A., Britain and France on peace treaty with Germany [Reports from Germany, Chinese

People's Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Mongolian People's Republic, the U.S.A., Britain and Switzerland], Pr 28/3-4400, Izv 28/3-4800; [Germany, Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Britain, the Netherlands and Austria], Pr 29/3-4100, Izv 29/3-3400; [Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania and the U.S.A.], Pr-Izv 30/2-2500; [Germany, Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, the U.S.A., Britain and Australia], Pr 31/3-2200; [Germany, Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the U.S.A. and Britain], Izv 31/3-1400. Measures for strengthening protection of demarcation line—Decision of government of German Democratic Republic, Pr 28/4-550; under heading Decision of government of German Democratic Republic, Izv 28/4-550. Announcement by Ministry of Interior of German Democratic Republic [German citizens must have identification cards or special documents for travel or visits in Eastern Germany], Pr-Izv 28/4-75. International review: For peace with Germany, against aggressors' agreement [Soviet government's note of May 24 to governments of the U.S.A., Britain and France], by F. Orekhov, Pr 28/2-1200. Against separate war treaty! [Meeting in border district of Gardelegen], Pr 28/3-150. At Free German Youth Congress in Leipzig, Pr 28/3-200. Border provocations by Bonn authorities and authorities of Western occupation powers in Germany—Situation on demarcation line between German Democratic Republic and Western occupation zones—Speech by Secretary of State Werner Eggerat at session of government of German Democratic Republic, Pr 28/4-1300. Appeal by German Communist Party Board to German people [to intensify struggle for unity and against "contractual agreement"], Pr 28/4-1300. (Editorial)—For a peace treaty with Germany, Izv 28/1-1500. German people indignant at signing of separate treaty in Bonn—"Adenauer's signature is invalid!" [Mass meetings and demonstrations in all parts of country], Pr 29/3-400; [without subhead], Izv 29/3-300. (Editorial)—For peace in Europe, for a peace treaty with Germany, Pr 29/1-1200.* For unity of action of peace-loving German youth [Speech by Free German Youth President at congress], Pr 29/3-225. Meeting in Wroclaw [protests signing of separate peace treaty with Germany], by M. Yarovoi, Izv 29/3-400. Against betrayal of German people's national interests—Appeal by West Berlin People's Committee of Struggle for Peace Treaty, Against Aggressive Separate Treaty, Pr 30/4-275. Statement by government of German Democratic Republic regarding Soviet government's note of May 24, 1952, to Western powers, Pr-Izv 31/3-800. After the agreement in Bonn [West German Interior Ministry discusses "further measures" for suppression of protest movement against Adenauer's war policy], Pr 31/4-150. On international themes: Against separate war treaty [Millions of world's people support proposals of Soviet government's May 24 note to three Western powers on peace treaty with Germany], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 31/4-800. For peace treaty, against aggressors' criminal agreement, Pr 1/4-450; under heading Against Bonn agreement, for peace treaty with Germany!—Statement by German Communist Party Board, Izv 1/4-900. International review: Against aggressors' criminal agreement [Peace-loving people oppose Bonn agreement and European army pact], by Observer, Pr 1/3-1300. For peace treaty, against aggressors' pact—Speech by Wilhelm Pieck in Leipzig,

Pr 2/3-750. For peace treaty with a united Germany [Number of governments of West German Länder state their opposition to separate war treaty], Pr 3/3-75; under heading Against separate war treaty, for peace treaty with a united Germany, Izv 3/4-75. West German revisionist army is threat to peace [London dateline], Pr 3/3-100. What the separate treaty brings the German people, by Staff Correspondent P. Naumov, Pr 3/3-1600.

WESTERN EUROPE

France.—French reaction's brazen act—Arrest of Jacques Duclos, Pr 29/4-25; under heading Arrest of Jacques Duclos, Izv 29/4-25. "Jacques Duclos must be freed at once!"—Appeal by French Communist Party Politburo—Jacques Duclos imprisoned, Pr 30/4-450; under heading French reaction becomes insolent—Jacques Duclos imprisoned, Izv 30/4-400. French people's indignation [at Duclos' arrest], by Yu. Zhukov, Pr 30/4-950. French people demand Jacques Duclos' release, Izv 30/4-200. Orgy of police terror in France—Mockery of Jacques Duclos, Pr 31/4-200; under heading Police highhandedness in France—Mockery of Jacques Duclos, Izv 31/4-300. French workers' anger and indignation, Pr 31/4-750; under heading Indignant at French reaction's highhandedness, workers of the world demand Jacques Duclos' release, Izv 31/4-850. World public emphatically protests Jacques Duclos' arrest [Reports from Italy, Britain, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Denmark, Norway and Belgium], Pr 31/4-900; under heading Indignant at French reaction's highhandedness, workers of world demand Jacques Duclos' release [Poland, Rumania, Norway and Denmark], Izv 31/4-400; [Reports from China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden], Pr 2/4-1000; [Reports from Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, Albania, Austria and Denmark], Pr 3/4-1000; under heading Peoples of world indignant at French reaction's highhandedness [France, China, Poland, Bulgaria and Denmark], Izv 3/4-950. Jacques Duclos exposes police provocation, Pr 1/4-500; under heading Jacques Duclos exposes police provocation—Duclos' protest to President of Court of Appeals, Izv 1/4-500. French people protest Duclos' arrest [Strikes and meetings], Izv 1/4-900. Free Jacques Duclos! by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 3/4-1200. Protests in France against arrest of André Stil, Izv 29/4-100. André Stil's arrest [L'Humanité Editor in Chief kept in jail despite judicial authorities' virtual acknowledgement that charge on which he was arrested is unsubstantiated], Pr 1/4-75. On Washington's orders [French government has begun new campaign of repression against patriots—New York dateline], Pr 31/4-275. A plot against peace and against France [Duclos' arrest and police raids on Communist Party headquarters], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 1/4-1400. Police violence in France [Raid national and provincial Communist Party headquarters], Izv 1/4-75. Police highhandedness in France—Statement by Gen. Malré-Juinville on police search of premises of French Communist Party Central Committee, Pr 2/4-200.

Great Britain.—Representatives of Soviet cooperatives leave for Britain, Pr 1/4-50.

Italy.—On municipal elections in Italy [Results], Pr 28/4-100, Izv 28/4-700. L'Unità on results of municipal elections in Italy,

Pr 29/4-150. Preliminary data on results of municipal elections in Italy, Izv 29/4-350. Popular left forces' success in municipal elections in Italy—Paese Sera correspondent's interview with Palmiro Togliatti, Pr 30/4-650; under heading Paese Sera correspondent's interview with Palmiro Togliatti, Izv 30/4-550. Results of municipal elections in Italy, Pr-Izv 30/4-200. Ambassador of Italian Republic M. di Stefano presents credentials to Chairman of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet N. M. Shvernik, Pr-Izv 29/1-150.

Sweden.—International review: About slanders and their patrons [Swedish reactionary press disseminates anti-Soviet fabrications], by Observer, Pr 1/3-700.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States.—American imperialists' cannibalistic habits [U.S. militarists prepare atomic weapon tests on Japanese prisoners of war on Pacific islands—Delhi dateline], Pr-Izv 29/4-200. Criticism and review: Lynch law [“America's Racist Laws—Weapon of National Oppression,” by H. Aptheker], by Valentin Zorin, Izv 29/4-1500. Racism in service of American imperialism—On books “America's Racist Laws—Weapon of National Oppression” and “We Charge Genocide,” reviewed by P. Chuvikov, Pr 2/3-1900. Whose candidate is Eisenhower? [Rome dateline], Pr 2/3-300; under heading About Eisenhower's candidacy, Izv 3/3-300. U.S. steelworkers' strike, Pr 3/3-275.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

On eve of International Children's Day, Pr 31/1-300. Defense of children is cause of peoples of the world, by O. Bondarenko, Izv 31/3-2000. (Editorial)—For peace, for protection of the life and health of children! Pr 1/1-1300. In name of life and happiness of children, by T. Zuyeva, Pr 1/3-1700. Chinese children's happy childhood, by Staff Correspondent I. Vysokov, Pr 1/3-500. Poverty and deprivation of workers' children in the U.S.A., Pr 1/3-550. (Editorial)—Children are the future of mankind! Izv 1/1-1200. For peace throughout the world, for children's happiness—Most valuable possession of the motherland, by Russian Republic Honored Teacher Pelageya Fatyanova, Izv 1/3-550; A mother's story [Kazakh children have opportunities under Soviet regime], by V. Biryukov, Izv 1/3-400; (Photograph)—Happy Soviet children, Izv 1/3; This is how Rumanian school children live, by Yakob Albu, Director of Boy's Secondary School No. 5 (Bucharest), Izv 1/3-400; New generation of people's China, by Dm. Kabalevsky, Izv 1/3-700. Just facts [Situation of children in capitalist countries], Izv 1/3-275. Children and war, by Sergei Obraztsov, Izv 1/3-1900. International Children's Day abroad [Reports from China, Poland, Czechoslovakia and German Democratic Republic], Pr 2/3-450.

MISCELLANY

Current issue of newspaper For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy! Pr 31/4-225.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY

Moscow workers observe International

Children's Day, Izv 1/1-275. International Children's Day—Meeting in Hall of Columns of House of the Unions, Pr 2/2-450. International Children's Day, Izv 3/2-250. The nation's care of the young generation [Reports from Moscow on summer vacations, from Leningrad on Palace of Youth], Pr 1/3-350. A word to mothers [Advantage of Soviet children over those in capitalist countries], by Anna Karavayeva, Pr 2/3-1800. New documentary film “For Children's Happiness,” Izv 3/4-100.

COMMUNIST PARTY

(Editorial)—Train cadres to be exacting, Pr 28/1-1200. On Communists who have lost sense of responsibility [who join Party units in apartment houses and take no part in their work], by Staff Correspondents A. Chernichenko and O. Fomina, Pr 29/2-800. Plenary session of Leningrad City Party Committee [discusses work of Nevsky Borough Party Committee with primary Party units], Pr 29/2-450. Plenary session of Azerbaijdzhan Communist Party Central Committee [discusses fulfillment of 1952 agricultural plan and developing personnel for Party units], Pr 30/2-400. Moscow City Party Committee courses for propagandists, Pr 30/2-150. Follow-up: “An economic department of a Party committee” [Vladimir Province Party Committee to improve work with agricultural agencies], Pr 30/2-250. Party life: Plenary session of Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, Pr 2/2-1800; Support criticism not in words but in deeds [Shortcomings in Ufa City Party Committee], by Staff Correspondent V. Seleznev, Pr 2/2-950. Follow-up: “Call suppressors of criticism to order” [Bureau of Tallinn City Party Committee takes steps to support workers' criticism], Pr 2/2-100. Plenary session of Moscow Province Party Committee [discusses ways to fulfill 1952 plans for industry and animal husbandry], Pr 3/2-1500; Izv 3/1-100. Dissemination of political and scientific knowledge [discussed by bureau of Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee], Pr 3/2-150.

STATE AND LAW

(Feuilleton)—Tereshkin's forgeries [Official pretends to be uneducated to escape court sentence for misappropriating funds], by I. Ryabov, Pr 28/2-1100. Deputy's forum: Concerning ordinances passed by local Soviets, by Deputy to Minsk City Soviet V. Tolochko, Izv 28/2-1500. Work of the Soviets: “In place of executive committee resolution—” [Chairman and vice-chairman of Molotov City Soviet make arbitrary decisions without consultation], by A. Kamenky, Chief of Public Inspection Department, Molotov City Prosecutor's Office, Izv 29/2-700; On the agenda—district Soviet executive committee's report [Grozny Province Soviet helps district Soviet by discussing its problems], by Staff Correspondent M. Otreshko, Izv 31/2-900. Necessary conclusions not drawn from criticism [by Voronezh City Soviet], by Staff Correspondent A. Chernyshov, Izv 31/2-600. (Obituary)—D. I. Zhukov [Official in U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Economic Administration—life sketch submitted by group of friends], Izv 31/4-200. (Feuilleton)—Tale of a confidence man and simpletons [Man repeatedly uses forged documents to gain responsible positions], by D. Belyayev, Pr 2/2-1400.* Outstanding Soviet statesman [Sixth anniversary of M. I. Kalinin's death], Pr 3/2-1000. In memory of

M. I. Kalinin [Meetings in Moscow plants], Pr 3/2-75, Izv 3/2-25. Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin—On sixth anniversary of his death, Izv 3/2-1000.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Letter to Stalin from industrial, transport and construction personnel in Udmurt Autonomous Republic [reviewing 1951 achievements and making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 30/1-2500; from industrial, transport and construction personnel in Kaliningrad [Königsberg] Province, Pr-Izv 31/1-1900. Fifth state lottery loan [Official table of winning numbers in third drawing, Brest, May 18], Pr 28/4-500, Izv 28/4-800. Transcarpathian virgin soil [Progress under Soviet regime], by Staff Correspondent K. Cherkashin, Izv 30/2-600. (Editorial)—For new successes in socialist competition, Pr 2/1-1400.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Letter to Stalin from personnel of Kakhovka Hydroelectric Project [reviewing achievements in 1951 and making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 1/1-1300. On Tsimlyanskaya Sea [Water rises with influx from Volga-Don Canal], Pr 3/1-200. On shores of a new sea [Description of work on Tsimlyanskaya Sea], by K. Bukovsky, Izv 3/2-2000. At Zhigulev Sea station [Supplies arrive for Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Project], Pr 28/2-250. On route of power line [Work begins on line from Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station to Moscow], Pr 2/1-100. Construction of Lower Don Canal completed, Pr 30/1-100. Great day on the Don, by Staff Correspondent P. Nikitin, Izv 30/2-350. For great construction project [Riga plant sends three cranes to Volga-Don Canal], Izv 28/1-150. First excavator for great construction project on Amu-Darya [produced by Novokramatorsk plant], Izv 29/1-75. For great construction projects [Reports from Nikopol and Leningrad], Izv 30/1-350; [Molotov], Izv 1/1-150.

Opening of Volga-Don Canal.—On Volga-Don Canal [Water from Don approaches Volga], Pr 28/1-150. Don flows through Volga locks, Izv 28/1-200. Between Stalingrad and Kachal [Work on Volga-Don Canal], by Staff Correspondent for Stalingrad Province K. Pogodin, Pr 29/2-1000. Don water approaches sixth lock, Izv 29/1-175. Architecture of a great waterway [Volga-Don Canal], by Member of U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture Ye. Popov, Izv 29/2-1400. Don water approaches Volga, Pr 31/2-250. Don current at fifth lock, Izv 31/1-100. Decorative glass for Volga-Don Canal [produced by Kalinin factory], by Staff Correspondent N. Kavskaya, Izv 31/2-100. Yesterday on the Volga-Don [Waters of Volga and Don unite], by Special Correspondent V. Velichko, Pr 1/1-650. Volga meets Don, Izv 1/1-275. Our people's cherished dream comes true!—Waters of great Volga and Don Rivers united yesterday at 1:55 p.m. [Five articles], Pr 1/2-3100; [Seven articles], Izv 1/2-4800. Leading force of construction project [Party is key to successful completion], by M. Vyazovikov, Political Department Chief of Volga-Don Navigation Canal Construction, Pr 1/2-2000. On Volga-Don Canal [Description of Stalingrad entry point], by Staff Correspondents K. Pogodin and V. Rostovshchikov, Pr 2/1-600. On Volga-Don Canal—First steamships start run, Izv 3/1-600. (Photographs)—Waters of Volga and Don meet, Pr 1/1; Waters meet between first and second locks, Izv 1/1; Water fills canal, Izv 1/1; Volga-Don Canal in watershed region, Pr 2/1;

First ships enter lock of Volga-Don Canal, Pr 3/1.

INDUSTRY

Letter to Stalin from personnel of Ministry of Power Plants' Leningrad Peat Trust [reviewing achievements in 1951 and making pledges for 1952], Pr 2/1-850. Five-month plan fulfilled on time [by Donets Basin miners and Magnitogorsk steelworkers], Pr 28/1-125. Rebuilding tools saves millions of rubles [at Kiev plant], Izv 28/1-125. With Donets Basin miners [Competition to fulfill annual plan], Izv 28/1-75. Persistently introduce new fishing equipment, by Staff Correspondent S. Shchetinin, Izv 28/2-1000. Letter to the editor: On production of complete power plants, by Chief Engineer Yu. Dmitriev, Ukraine Construction and Assembly Trust of Chief Rural Electrification Administration, Pr 29/2-450. Achievements of Zaporozhye steelworkers [Over-fulfill plan], Izv 29/1-150. With fishermen in Okhotsk region [Spring herring catch in progress], Izv 29/1-125. Prefabricated summer homes [produced by Vasilursk factory], Izv 29/1-50. Five-month plan fulfilled on time [by Kemerovo and Stalino miners], Pr 30/1-100. Education of young workers [Conference of labor reserve school personnel ends], Pr 30/2-300. With Maritime Territory fishermen [Pledge made to catch 500,000 poods of fish above plan], Izv 30/1-125. (Editorial)—For strict economy [in utilization of raw materials], Izv 30/1-1300. Goods for children [Greater quantity and variety produced], Izv 30/2-150. Award to Minister of Building Materials Industry P. A. Yudin [on 50th birthday], Pr-Izv 31/1. Five-month plan completed [by Stalinsk plant and Stalino mines], Pr 31/1-200. Party life: Boasters about imaginary achievements [Askhabad plant satisfied with inferior work], by Staff Correspondent for Turkmenian Republic V. Kornilov, Pr 31/2-1400. High-speed workers at Kirov Plant [Overfulfill plan 35%], Izv 31/1-125. Cans of food in the millions [produced in Uzbekistan], by Staff Correspondent A. Kanayev, Izv 31/2-100. New achievements of Bashkiria oil workers [Five-month plan fulfilled], Izv 1/1-100. [Dneprodzerzhinsk plant fulfills five-month plan] In every metallurgical category, Pr 2/1-50. Rationalizers at VEF Plant [Riga], Pr 2/2-200. Giant timber raft for Stalingrad [leaves Kozmodemyansk], Pr 3/2-100. Drilling foremen's achievements [Oil well in Tataria finished month early], Izv 3/1-75.

AGRICULTURE

Letter to Stalin from flax growers in Pskov Province [reviewing achievements in 1951 and making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 29/1-2300; from participants in conference of leading agricultural workers in North Ossetian Autonomous Republic, Pr-Izv 3/1-2100. In Transcarpathian orchards [good crops expected], by Staff Correspondent K. Cherkashin, Izv 28/2-200. Collective farms over-fulfill plan for sowing wheat, Pr-Izv 29/1-150. Follow-up: "Story of Vakula the smith" [Ministry of Agriculture to improve village smithies], Pr 29/2-175. Fruit forests [Nut and fruit trees grow wild in Kirgizia], by Staff Correspondent V. Surkov, Izv 29/2-150. Visiting Georgian friends [Tadzhik citrus growers learn from Georgians], Pr 30/2-200. No attention given to fodder crops in Kazakhstan, by Staff Correspondent V. Biryukov, Izv 30/2-1000. (Editorial)—Improve supervision of agricultural agencies, Pr 31/1-1200. Harvest of kazanlyk roses [for aromatic oils], Izv 31/1-50. Grain to

the state [Kazakh collective farms begin deliveries], Izv 31/1-50. First grain to the state [delivered by Azerbaijani collective farms], Pr 3/1-50. Winegrowers on collective farms [Tambov Province], Pr 3/2-100. Work of the Soviets: Incorrect method of guidance [Uzbek Republic Ministry of Cotton Growing lacks contact with problems in field], by Staff Correspondent A. Kanayev, Izv 3/2-1500. In fields of country [Reports from Russian Republic Ministry of State Farms and Alma-Ata], Izv 28/1-75; [Kalgan and Stalinabad], Izv 30/1-125. Award to combine operator in Krasnodar Territory [for achievements in harvesting and threshing grain crops in 1951], Izv 30/1; to combine operator in Tyumen Province, Izv 30/1; to combine operator in Rostov Province, Izv 31/1; to two combine operators in Kherson Province, Izv 3/1.

TRANSPORTATION

Letter to Stalin from personnel of steamship lines and basin administrations in Ministry of Inland Shipping's eastern basins [reviewing achievements in 1951 and making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 28/1-1800. Navigation begins on White Sea-Baltic Canal, Pr 28/2-50.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

(Obituary)—Vladislav Karlovich Dmokhovsky [V. V. Kuibyshev Military Engineering Academy announces death of department head], Izv 28/4-75.

CITIES

Rebirth of ancient Russian cities [reconstructed since war—reports from Smolensk, Voronezh, Krasnodar and Bryansk], Pr 29/2-850. In Samarkand [Three items], by Staff Correspondent A. Kanayev, Izv 29/2-250. Friendship of cities in two republics [on Latvian-Estonian border], Izv 29/2-100. No change in Tambov streets [Remain without signs and in poor condition despite repeated complaints], by Staff Correspondent N. Serzhantov, Izv 29/2-300. New construction projects in Zaporozhye [Streets, sidewalks, motion picture theater built], Pr 31/2-75. In Komsomolsk-on-Amur [Three items], by Staff Correspondent A. Iushin, Izv 31/2-200. New homes for steelworkers [Stalinsk], Pr 2/2-200.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Sochi-Matsesta [Rest homes in area prepare for vacationers], by Staff Correspondent A. Stepanov, Izv 28/2-150.

CULTURE

Lecture group under borough Soviet executive committee [Chelyabinsk], by Staff Correspondent A. Furazhkov, Izv 28/2-100. Party life: Forgotten phase of ideological work [Museums], by Staff Correspondent for Kazakh Republic A. Zemtsov, Pr 29/2-1300. Growth of trade union libraries [12,000 now in U.S.S.R.], Pr 2/2-275. Chronicle of cultural life [Six items], Pr 31/2-200.

SCIENCE

Great achievement of Russian science, Pr 29/4-125. 200th anniversary of founding of science of physical chemistry by M. V. Lomonosov, Izv 29/4-125. 150th anniversary of great Russian discovery [V. V. Petrov's discovery of electric arc commemorated], Izv 30/4-100. Strictness and

discipline in scientific institutions [Speed of research lags behind economic needs], by Kh. Abdullayev, Member of Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences, Izv 28/2-1900. (Editorial)—Develop creative criticism and self-criticism in scientific work, Izv 29/1-1300. Expeditions of Armenian scientists [50 planned for 1952], Izv 31/1-175. Initiative of Leningrad scientists [in planning study of natural resources in Leningrad Province], Izv 3/2-150.

HISTORY

Bold fighter for Italian independence [Exhibition on Giuseppe Garibaldi opens], Pr 30/2-200.

EDUCATION

Teachers' conference [ends], Izv 30/4-150. Party life: Improve social science teaching, by Secretary of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee G. Grigoryan, Pr 28/2-1600. For Moscow University [Vilnius factory fills furniture order], Izv 28/2-75. Examinations in higher schools [begin], Pr 3/2-150.

THE ARTS

Conference on sculpture [opens in Moscow], Pr 29/4-150, Izv 29/4-125. Memorial program for E. Vakhtangov, Izv 30/4-50. New series of color [animated cartoon] films for children, Pr 29/4-75, Izv 29/4-50. Festival of Polish films in U.S.S.R. [to begin June 2], Izv 31/4-50. Polish motion picture festival opens, Pr-Izv 3/4-225. Songfest [in Kislovodsk], Pr 28/2-125. New art museum [in Irkutsk], by Staff Correspondent A. Sryvtsev, Izv 28/2-100. Exhibition of Polish art [in U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts], by A. Tikhomirov, Izv 29/2-1900. New symphony orchestra [in Kalinin], Izv 30/2-175. [Gorky] Province Party committee on artists' work [Ideological and artistic shortcomings noted], Pr 31/2-150. Ukrainian dance ensemble [formed in Kiev], Izv 31/1-150. Plenary session of board of U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Architects, Izv 3/1-125. With Lvov folk artists [Museum of Ethnography and Crafts opens], by Staff Correspondent V. Vukovich, Izv 3/2-150. Motion pictures: "Enough Stupidity in Every Wise Man" [Maly Theater production of A. N. Ostrovsky's play filmed], reviewed by U.S.S.R. People's Artist A. Yablochkina, Izv 3/3-900. Theater program, Izv 28/4-75; Pr 29/4-75, Izv 29/4-125; Pr-Izv 30/4-150; Pr-Izv 31/4-150; Pr 1/4-300, Izv 1/4-125; Pr 2/4-100; Pr 3/4-150, Izv 3/4-100.

LITERATURE

Novel about the working class [Vsevolod Kochetov's novel "The Zhurbins"], reviewed by A. Dementyev, Izv 31/2-1900. Criticism and review: "The Ninth Wave"—New novel by I. Ehrenburg [Sequel to "The Storm"], by V. Nikolayev, Pr 3/2,3-2900.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

(Advertisement)—Novy mir No. 6 [on sale], Izv 3/4-150. [Contents of] No. 11 of magazine News, Pr-Izv 1/4-200.

RADIO-TV

Central Radio Broadcasting System [Program for the following day on one or two networks], Izv 28/4-75; Pr 29/4-150, Izv 29/4-225 [include one television program each]; Pr-Izv 30/4-250 [one each]; Pr 31/4-175, Izv 31/4-300 [one each]; Pr-Izv 1/4-

150 [one]; Pr 2/4-175 [one]; Pr-Izv 2/4-100.

SPORTS

Soviet-Hungarian exhibition soccer match, Pr 28/4-300, Izv 28/4-350. Departure of Hungarian soccer players, Pr 30/4-100.

Soccer match, Izv 29/4-25; Pr 30/4-25, Izv 30/4-50; Pr 31/4-25, Izv 31/4-150; Pr 1/4-25; Pr 2/4-100. Automobile and motorcycle races [500-kilometer races at Minsk], Pr 29/4-150; Pr 31/4-250. All-Soviet checkers champion [wins tournament at Velikiye Luki], Pr 3/4-75. (Editorial)—Develop physical culture and sports in every way, Izv 31/1-1300.

MISCELLANY

Pupils of "Little Southern" [Kharkov children's railroad teaches youngsters], Izv 29/2-250. Foreign exchange rates, Izv 1/4-100. (Photographs)—Stalin Prize winners [Five], Pr-Izv 28/1. Readers report [Four items], Izv 30/2-100. News notes [Five items], Pr 28/2-150; [Five items], Pr 3/2-125; [Two items], Izv 3/2-50.

INTERNATIONAL LAW (Continued From Page 4)

diplomacy, in its struggle against the camp of peace, democracy and socialism, to falsify all the institutions and norms of international law. Thus, bourgeois pseudo scholarship, together with bourgeois diplomacy and the prostituted bourgeois press, is

carrying out the direct orders of the ruling imperialist hierarchy of the U.S.A. and the other aggressive states to use all possible means to deceive the peoples in order to draw them into the aggressive plans of the imperialists, into the new world war which the imperialists are preparing. ...

Exposure of the cosmopolitan falsehood of

FEATURE

the present-day bourgeois jurists and unmasking their falsification of international law is a component part of the struggle for the preservation of peace and one of the most timely tasks of the Soviet science of international law.

TATARS (Continued From Page 13)

It is natural that these views were not shared by the working masses.

The works of certain Soviet historians also have contained serious errors of this kind, errors which the Party Central Committee decree of Aug. 9, 1944, quite correctly described as bourgeois nationalist.

An important role in the correction of these errors was played by material brought to light in the discussion organized by the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' History and Philosophy Department in 1946 on the problem of the origin of the Kazan Tatars. It is noteworthy that despite the fact that those who delivered reports at the session prepared their reports independently of one another, their conclusions on the problem of the origin of the Kazan Tatars in the main coincided. The chief conclusion reached by the session may be formulated as follows: The Kazan Tatars took shape as a nation in the area they presently occupy and were formed from the aboriginal population and Turkic-speaking Bulgars and partly from Kypchak tribes, who received the names of Volga or Kama Bulgars. Moreover, all who delivered reports produced concrete evidence to show that the influence of the Mongol Tatars in the formation of the Kazan Tatars and their language was insignificant. ...

Were the historians of Tataria correct in selecting as their subject of study first and foremost the Kazan Tatars and not "Tatars in general?" It seems to me they were correct. Correct above all because the so-called Siberian, Yurtov, Crimean and other Tatars never formed a single people with the Kazan Tatars, although they spoke a tongue belonging to the Turkic family of languages, just like other Turkic peoples—the Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Turkmenians, etc. Why does Safargaliyev not reckon them among the

Tatars? After all, many of them also were called Tatars. The inhabitants of Azerbaijan and many peoples of the North Caucasus and even of remote Siberia used to be called Tatars. The Buryats living in the region of Lake Baikal were also called brother Tatars. Prof. S. P. Tolstov is correct when he stresses that in substance these peoples have nothing in common "except that they speak languages belonging to the Turkic family—moreover, to all possible branches of the Turkic family."

The modern Kazan Tatar nation, like every other nation, was formed in definitely historical conditions. Its history can by no means be dated merely from the time of the Golden Horde, as Safargaliyev recommends—it began considerably earlier. It would be a great mistake if we failed to take into account the main component elements that laid the foundations for its formation, i.e., the original population of the Kama area and the Turkic Bulgars and other tribes related to them. ...

In this respect we must fully agree with Prof. A. Y. Yakubovsky when he points out that it is always necessary "to separate the history of a people from the history of its name. These are two different things. Sometimes we make a fetish of the name, attach ourselves to the name and reduce the period of a people's existence, or sometimes distort a people's history as regards its ethnogeny." Some historians thus "reduced" the existence of the people known as the Kazan Tatars. Essentially, the entire pre-Golden Horde period of the formation of the people was erased from history. Yet everyone knows that the territory of modern Tataria has been peopled from time immemorial. It was here in the first 1000 years of our era that the Bulgar state was formed. ...

The Bulgar element was one of the de-

cisive components in the formation of the Kazan Tatars. ...

It seems to me also that it is high time to abandon the view that ancient Russia was attacked by "the barbarian marauders, the Kazan Tatars." On this point the aristocratic and bourgeois historians confused the history of the people with the acts of the khans and feudal lords, who were the organizers of the bandit raids on Russian lands. This policy was definitely alien to the masses of the Tatar people. Historical documents indicate that the masses of the people always advocated peaceful relations with all their neighbors, including the Russians. After all, it is not by mere chance that in the Kazan Khanate the adherents of a Russian orientation consisted not only of groups of the feudal lords but also of considerable strata of the people, who took part on the Russian side in the campaigns against Kazan. Among the "mountain folk" who voluntarily allied themselves with the Russian state in 1551 were many Tatars living on the right bank of the Volga. And they must have been legion by the time of the taking of Kazan by Ivan IV in 1552!

Finally, the participation of Tatar regiments on the Russian side in the Livonian War after the annexation of Kazan to the Russian state cannot be considered a chance circumstance. Does not everything connected with this question indicate that the people had no interest in the above-mentioned crimes of the khans?

We have raised this question for the additional reason that the point of view shared by Safargaliyev sometimes seems to seep through into historical literature. Instead of exposing the organizers of these raids of plunder, some comrades are inclined to write about the Tatars "in general." ...

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U.S.S.R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, *Pravda* and *Izvestia*, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

TRANSLATION AND CONDENSATION

Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian. When a quotation within the Russian text is incomplete, stars are used instead of leaders to show that the omission was made by the Russian author rather than by the translator.

COPYRIGHT

The translations appearing in the Current Digest of the Soviet Press are copyrighted. Quotation is permitted up to 300 words.

In order to avoid confusion as to the source, quotations may not be ascribed to the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, the American Council of Learned Societies or the Social Science Research Council.

Permission may be secured from the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies to quote more than 300 words and to cite the Current Digest as source of the translation.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is \$50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or persons paying \$100.00 a year to the sustaining fund. A reduced rate of

\$25.00 a year may be granted to persons associated with any sustaining institution or organization as faculty members, staff members or staff associates. These reduced-rate subscriptions must run concurrently with the sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or Index are \$3.00 each.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	а	к	к#	х	х
б	б	л	л	ц	ts
в	в	м	м	ч	ch
г	г*	н	н	ш	sh
д	д	о	о	щ	shch
е	е**	п	р	з	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	г	н	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yui
й	ij†	ф	f	я	yai†

* Г = в in genitive endings ero (evo), oro (ovo).

** е = ye when initial and after ь, ё and all vowels except и, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in *Slavyanye*.

† ө = o after ҳ and ҩ.

†† Combinations ӈи and ӈи = y.

к = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

ь and ё before vowels are transliterated y.

†ю after и = iu.

†† я after и = ia; after и = a, as in *Izvestia*.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye sel'skoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.
Literary monthlies: *Novy mir* [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).